The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,122.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance......Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, in advance	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,659 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 19th December, at 4 P.M.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave Colombo	28
,, Ratnagherry	20	,, Galle	29
,, Vingoora	20		Jan. 1872
,, Carwar	21		
,, Mangalore	22	,, Negapatam	1
,, Cannanore	23	,, Madras	3
,, Tellicherry	23	,, Coconada	5
,, Calicut	24	,, Vizagapatam	6
,, Beypore	24	,, Bimlipatam	6
,, Cochin	25	,, Gopaulpore	7
,, Allepey	26	,, False Point	8
,, Tuticorin	27	Arrive CALCUTTA	9

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 11th December 1871, at noon.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	11	Leave BUSSORAH	29
,, Kurrachee	15	,, Fao	29
,, Guadur	16	,, Bushire	30
			Jan.
,, Muscat	18	,, Linga	2
,, Bunder Abbas	20	,, Bunder Abbas	3
,, Linga	22	,, Muscat	5
,, Bushire	24	,, Guadur	7
,, Fao	26	,, Kurrachee	10
Arrive BUSSORAH	27	Arrive BOMBAY	13

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th December, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas. Rs. a.	Dhurumtur. Rs. a.	Oorun. Rs. a.	Hog Island. Rs. a.	Oolwa. Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 [illegible]	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. The Steamers APIS and SPHINX have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The new Passenger Steamer FLORA, 2,320 Tons, which has very superior accommodation for Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 14th December.

RATES OF PASSAGE PER FLORA :

	First Class.	Second Class.
To Trieste	£50	£35
To Suez	£36	£22

[*See Special Advertisement.*]

The Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 15th January.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER APIS AND SPHINX.

	Cabin.		Deck, with Food.
To Trieste	£40	......	£19- 0
To Port Said	£30	......	£14- 6
To Suez	£28	......	£13- 7
To Aden	£16	......	£ 7-13

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a boating trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class............£13 | Second Class............£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co. :—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese, and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 32, Medows Street, 25th November 1871.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 9th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI (2,178 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. J. Wilkinson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	,, ,, 650	,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. EMEU (1,538 tons and 300 H.P.), will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 7th December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 5th December.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 tons, and 300 Horse Power, G. A. Hanscom, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 15th February 1872.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool, via Suez Canal, 1st Class	Rs. 500	Exclusive of Wines.
Do. Do. 2nd Class	350	
To Suez, 1st Class	350	
Do. 2nd Class	225	

For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 1st December 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

(1st and 2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without Food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st February 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

6 Bales Grey Shirtings.
3 ditto Grey Jaconets.
4 Cases Coloured Handkerchieves.
2 ditto Silk Bordered Sarries.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few Bycicles of different sizes.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 6th December 1871.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Hotel Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a Mahogany Medium size Slate Billiard Table, by Thurston, a full-toned Mahogany Cottage Piano, by Collard and Collard, plated 2, 3, 4 and 6 light Hanging Argand Lamps, a valuable 8 day Clock, by Savory and Sons, handsome Pier Glasses, a plated Soda Fountain, Carriages, Horses, Plants, &c., at Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 7th, FRIDAY, the 8th, and SATURDAY the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, by order of the Proprietor of the Clarendon Family Hotel, the valuable Hotel Furniture, the same comprises, handsome sets of rich Star Cut and hollow stem Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Services, best Platedware, such as a set of Dish Covers containing 5 Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet, and Pickle Frames, Ice Pitchers, Bread Basket, sets of Spoons and Forks, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c., handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a set of Dining Table in 11 pieces, sets of Camp ditto in 2 and 3 pieces, Side Boards, Dining-room Chairs, Screens, handsomely Carved Circular, Pier, Sofa and Oblong Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation and Devan Couches, Centre Ottomans, rich Carpets, plated and bronze 2, 3, 4 and 6 light hanging Argand and Solar Lamps, first-rate Engravings in maple and gilt Frames, a full-toned Cottage Piano, by Collard and Collard, an Oakwood Harmonium, a first-rate fire resisting Safe on stand, a plated Soda Fountain in working order, four-posts Bedsteads, Camp Cots, Reclining Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, Whatnots, Hatstands, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, Plants, &c.

At 2 P.M., on the first day.

1 English-built double-seated Phaeton with Chesnut Horse and Harness.
1 Pallanqueen Office Shigram, with Horse and Harness.
1 Ditto ditto ditto ditto

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A SHOP FURNITURE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the Trustees of Messrs. Vaircey Munjee and others, and on account and at risk of Vaircey Munjee, the following Shop Furniture, such as Rich and Starcut Glasses, Handsome Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Service, Platedware, Cutlery, Argand Wall, Solar, and Kerosine Lamps, Candeliers, Presses, &c., &c. Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view two days before the day of sale.

Also,

An Iron Fire and Thief proof Safe by George Prices, a Stathanis 12-Guinea Chemical Cabinet, quite new, and containing a large stock of valuable apparatus and unopened Chemicals.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Miniature Billiard Table, Sewing Machines, Piano, Harmonium, Carriage, Brougham, Horses, Ferns, Plants, &c., &c., at The Fernery Government Gate Road, Parell.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the property of R. B. Duncan, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Mahogany Sympathetic Grand Square Piano by Soundy & Co. one set of double English Harness, Plants, &c., at No. 123, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture of Fraser S. Hore, Esq., the same comprises a set of handsome star cut glassware, rich dinner, breakfast, and dessert services, Elkington's best platedware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet and pickle frames, ice pitcher, tea set, bread basket, water pitcher, chamber candlesticks, cutlery by Mappin Brothers, a needle rifle by J. Dougall, richly-carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces, side board, dumb waiter, a pair of rich cut glass pedestal table argand lamps, elaborately carved circular, pier, and sofa tables, easy and prediew chairs, conversation sofas, rich velvet pile carpets, a valuable gilt 28-day clock, chiffoniers, whatnots, a first-class sympathetic grand square piano, by Soundy & Co., nearly new, first-rate cromolithographs in gilt frames, handsome table ornaments, English brass bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, English mahogany gown and clothes press, a first-rate fire resisting safe on stand, first-rate oil painting dispense articles, cooking utensils, lady's and gentleman's saddles, a set best plated carriage harness by Wilkinson and Kin, a large collection of choice plants, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany full size Slate Billiard Table, by J. Bennett and Co., a fine full-toned Mahogany Grand Square Piano, by John Broadwood and Sons, a large collection of Choice Plants, &c., &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On MONDAY, the 18th, and TUESDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Billiard Table, &c., the property of C. E. Baun, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and Handsome Household Mahogany and Blackwood furniture, best rich Plated crockery and glass ware, &c &c, at Tannah.

On THURSDAY the 21st instant at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction by order of M. B. Cohen Esq., and on account and at the risk of W. J. Addis, Esq. at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household Mahogany and Blackwood furniture.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. No Catalogue will be printed and the property will be on view four days previous to the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th December 1871.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,

Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.

Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,

CLARKE AND DUNHAM, COLONIAL ENGINEERS.

Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factory, 48, Mark Lane, London.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE magnificent full-powered Screw Steam-ship NEBRASKA, A 1, 22 years, highest class, 2,262 tons register, 350 H. P. nominal, is intended to be despatched positively on the 10th JANUARY 1872.

Her splendid accommodation for Passengers is replete with every luxury.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Fares.

1st Class, to Liverpool	£45	Exclusive of Wines & Spirits, which can be had on board.
,, Suez	£30	
,, Malta	£35	

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars apply to

BLAY & MACKINTOSH, Elphinstone Circle.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KUTCH AND KATTYWAR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH a STEAMER as above EVERY FORTNIGHT, touching at the following Ports :—

Leave Bombay, Tues., Dec.	12	Arrive Porebunder, Fri. Dec.	15
Arrive Diu, Wednesday, ,,	13	,, Dwarka, Saturday, ,,	16
,, Verawul, ,, ,,	13	,, Kutch Mandvi, ,, ,,	16
,, Mangarole, Thurs. ,,	14	,, Kurrachee, Sunday ,,	17

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched, according to the above table, on TUESDAY, the 12th December, at 4 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE GREGORYS'

LAST NIGHTS IN BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY.

THIS EVENING, SPECIAL NIGHT FOR NATIVE FAMILIES,

In compliance with very many inquiries consequent on the great amusement afforded on the previous occasion last week.

A most attractive programme, embracing all the principal performances of this popular troupe, and new comic pantomime.

FRIDAY NEXT, 8th DECEMBER,

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT of the Sisters

GERTRUDE AND BESSIE GREGORY,

Tendered by a large number of friends and admirers in recognition of the enjoyment derived from the efforts to please of these favourite artistes.

Tickets may be had at SOUNDY'S.

Positively the LAST DAY PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, 9th December, at 3 o'clock,

For the convenience of suburban families, schools, and children.

Plan of Reserved Seats at SOUNDY & Co., Fort.

Admission—Rs. 3, 2, and 1; Children, half-price, Evening Performances.

Doors open at 8-15; commence at 9. Carriages for 11.

NOTICE.—Mr. ROBERT LEES is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per Procuration from THIS DATE.

WHITTLE, ANDERSON, & Co.

Dhollera, 1st December 1871.

THE NERBUDDA VALLEY SKY RACES WILL BE HELD AT KHUNDWAH ON THE 28th, 29th, AND 30th OF DECEMBER 1871.

GENTLEMEN intending to send HORSES are requested to communicate with the HON. SECRETARY at once.

J. NEUBERG, GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

PIANOS.

SQUARE PIANOS BY SCHIEDMAYER, OF STUTTGART.

Seven Octaves, solid Mahogany or solid Walnut Wood, made expressly for the Climate of India.

The PIANOS imported by Mr. N. during the last seven years from the above Makers have given general satisfaction, and he has every confidence that those now on hand will likewise meet with the approval of the Public. The Pianos have been improved in various points, and Mr. N. ventures to say that every purchaser will not only be pleased with the clear and full tone of the Instrument, but also with its durability and moderate price.

Rs. 575 net Cash.

PIANO STOOLS, English made, richly carved, with Patent Metal Screw, the Seats covered with Morocco Leather; Rs. 22 to 25.

PIANO REQUISITES.

Hammer and Damper Felt, Strings, Tuning Forks and Keys.

SHORTLY EXPECTED.

HARMONIUMS, BY TRAYSER, OF STUTTGART.

SOLID OAKWOOD CASE; made to stand the Climate of India, as proved by importations of Harmoniums, by above Makers, during the last 15 years.

These Harmoniums have an arrangement for excluding rats and vermin from the interior.

J. NEUBERG.

INDIAN TEAS, FROM THE KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The KOUSANIE MIXTURE and KOUSANIE SOUCHONG, in packets of 2 lbs. each, per lb	2 0	2 4
ORANGE PEKOE and YOUNG HYSON, choice flavouring Teas ... per lb.	2 4	2 8

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE ON SALE.

(Liberal discount to dealers.)

AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

JOONAS TYEB, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILOR, AND CLOTHIER, HABIT MAKER, HATTER, AND HOSIER, &c., &c., &c.,

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public that he is now receiving and selling his Fresh Goods for the Season, giving value and satisfaction unprecedented in India.

In the following lists the first Cash Column shows the lowest net cash prices for the Cheapest Goods, and the second, the prices of named articles of the very best material and workmanship procurable; many at intermediate prices to be had at value unusually good :—

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Super Black Dress Coats	32 8 to	65 0
,, Frock ,,	32 8	65 0
,, Dress Vests	5 8	12 0
,, Doeskin Trousers	11 0	26 0
Fancy Coating Morning Coats	15 8	45 0
,, ,, Vests	5 8	10 8
,, Doeskin Trousers, extra	10 8	23 0
Whipcord Riding Trousers, strongly recommended	16 0	18 0
Tweed and Melton Morning and Shooting Coats	22 0	40 0
,, ,, Vests	5 0	9 8
,, Trousers	7 0	18 8
,, D. B. Sacs	13 0	32 0
Fancy Vests, in great variety	4 8	13 0
Best Washing Cochin Cloth, checked and striped.		4 0
Best American Drill Trousers		3 8
,, English ,, ,,		5 0
,, Linen Drill ,,		7 0
,, Coloured Fancy ,,		10 0
Drill and Khakee Suits	8 0	23 0
Dress Dinner Jackets [best longcloth]	3 0	3 8
Ladies' Riding Habits	35 0	85 0

To Military and Naval Uniforms the best attention is given, they are well got up, and sold at equally moderate prices.

HAT DEPARTMENT

Is well stocked with superior Goods from the best Manufacturers purchased with ready cash on the most favourable terms, and being sold off at the lowest possible profits, comprising—

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Regulation Helmets and Chains		18 0
Ellwood and Christy's White Helmets	13 0 to	15 0
Ellwood's Hunting Hats		14 0
,, Solar Topies		14 0
,, Dress Hats (best silk)	10 0	12 0
Drab Shell Hats	4 0	6 0
Black and Drab Felt Hats	5 0	7 0
Paramatta Hats	4 0	6 0
Cork Hats	4 0	6 0
Tweed Hats	3 0	4 0
Blue and Coloured Balmoral Scotch Caps	2 8	4 0

Each of the above in all the prevailing and most fashionable Shapes.

HOSIERY.

J. TYEB gives special attention to this department in every detail, and defies competition for excellency of Goods at his selling rates; he has always a good selection to choose from, and would beg to call attention to his Comfortable, Absorbing, and Unshrinkable Oxford Cloth Shirts, correctly cut, and so substantially made as to be almost proof against the ravages of the dhobies. Made to order, each Rs. 5-6, or per dozen, Rs. 60.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Silk and Wool Shirts, (each)	7 0 to	8 0
All-Wool (thoroughly shrunk), each	5 0	7 0
Dress Shirts	4 0	7 0
Plain Shirts, Good Longcloth	......	3 0
Print Shirts, Fancy Patterns	2 8	3 0
Merino Pants ......Each, Rs. 4-8, or per dozen	48 0	
Lamb's Wool Pants, each	4 0	5 0
Merino Undershirts, per dozen	15 0	48 0
Merino Half Hose	12 0	15 0
Silk and Wool Underbirts	48 0	72 0
White Cotton Half Hose	4 0	9 0
Striped Cotton Half Hose	12 0	15 0
Brown Cotton Half Hose	7 0	9 0
Woollen Knickerboker Hose	36 0	48 0
Best Threefold Linen Collars, all Shapes	4 8	5 0

Hemmed and Dressed Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties, Studs, Links, Braces, Belts, Clasps, Badges, Riding Gloves, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

TRUNK DEPARTMENT

Contains the cheapest and best assortment in Town, comprising—

Solid Leather. Fancy Leather. Air-tight Cases. Coat and Uniform Cases. Hat Cases. Ladies' Overland. Dress Boxes. Courier Bags, Straps, &c. — By Best Makers, all sizes, conveniently and tastefully designed, and at very moderate prices.

FURNITURE.

A large assortment of English-made Easy Overland Chairs, of various shapes and prices, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12; Beds, Bedding, Quilts, Rugs, Scotch and Clan Tartan Mauds, English and Broach Damask Table Covers and Napkins, Towels, Curtains, &c., &c.

Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas and Sunshades, Walking Sticks. Best Riding and Hunting Whips, Spurs, Saddles, Knee Caps, &c.

Also a variety of New and Second-hand Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers, of the best quality, are being daily sold at exceedingly low prices by

JOONAS TYEB, 11, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

NOTICES.

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

DAVE CARSON SAHIB KA PUCKA TUMASHA, WEDNESDAY, 6th DECEMBER 1871.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 4
Second Class	,, 2
Third Class	,, 1

Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates admitted at their usual rates.

Visitors to First Class, desirous of *reserving* their Seats, will kindly send Chairs duly labelled.

INTERVIEWS.

DO YOU WANT A GOOD TIFFIN ?
THEN GO TO APOLLO BUNDER AND INTERVIEW
HAMMOND.
(The *Ham and* other Viands are recommended.)

DO YOU WANT A GOOD FIT ?
INTERVIEW
THE CARR BRETHREN
(*Buggy Wallahs* excluded.)

DO YOU WANT TO BE FREE OF FITS ?
INTERVIEW
DOCTOR DOOLITTLE
(He can *do much*, being *h-savy* on fits.)

DO YOU WANT A TOOTH PULLED OR STOPPED ?
INTERVIEW
THE A. GABRIEL
(He won't *blow his horn*, so it must be *blown* for him.)

DO YOU WANT 25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ?
INTERVIEW
SOUNDY & Co.
(There you will find *the true ring of the metal*—Rule—*Britannia, ergo, sound is* there.)

DO YOU WANT HARMONY ?
INTERVIEW
THE EAST INDIA *ASS*-OCIATION.
(There you will *meet* with *long metre, short metre*, and—*another Mehta*.)

DO YOU WANT TO DO BANTING ?
INTERVIEW
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.
(There you can be guided to,—*Mak'lean*.)

DO YOU WANT TO KEEP CLEAR OF DIFFICULTIES ?
INTERVIEW
THE TIMES OF INDIA.
(You may be told what a *Mull* means.)

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE OUT A FIGURATIVE PARADOX ?
INTERVIEW
THE INDIAN ECONOMIST.
(You will see [K]*night in sunshine*.)

DO YOU WANT A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH ?
INTERVIEW
BOURNE & SHEPPARD.
(The *Sheppard* will show you to that *Bourne*, from whence a traveller *may* return.)

DO YOU WANT TO INVEST IN HOLLOWAY'S PILLS ?
INTERVIEW
TREACHER & Co.
(They'll—*Treat yer* properly.)

DO YOU WANT A NEW MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER ?
INTERVIEW
THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT
And you will learn that
"*Hope*—DEFERRED MAKETH THE HEART SICK,"
So let us
"*Hope*—ON, *Hope* [for] EVER,"
For the song says
"HOPE TOLD A FLATTERING TALE."

DO YOU WANT A HEARTY LAUGH !
GO TO THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE
ON THURSDAY, DEC. 7th, 1871,
And be
INTERVIEWED
By Yours in *Amor Fraternus*,

D   C
A   V   O A N
E   R
S

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.

I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of December 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to proceed with the consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1872.

F. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 4th December 1871.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.

I hereby give NOTICE, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY OF BOMBAY will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of December 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the expediency of appointing a Committee of the Justices to act in concert with the Commissioner for the purpose of obtaining, from one or more Banks in this City, a Cash Credit of not less than Fifteen Lakhs of Rupees, to be applied to the immediate liquidation of the claims on the Municipality, and of reporting on the best mode in which the same can be eventually cleared by a loan on mortgage of the rates and taxes in conformity with Section 253 of Act II. of 1865.

F. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 4th December 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TALLOW.—Tenders are invited for the supply of such quantities of pure, clean TALLOW, as the Company may require, during 6 months commencing 1st January 1872 (estimated at 85 tons).

Sealed Tenders endorsed "TENDER for TALLOW," and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th proximo.

A small sample must accompany each Tender.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated total value of the Tallow to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Wm. WARDEN MORICE.

Stores Office, Byculla, 18th November 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of any, or all, of the undermentioned STORES required by the Company, for 12 months, from the 1st January 1872, viz :—

Best Dungaree Cloth, 18 inches wide,	Best Coir, loose and in yarn,
Best Bengal Twine, in hanks.	Best Cane or Rattan,
Best Goa Brooms, each weighing 20 oz.,	Best Basket, made of Cane and Bamboos,
Best Country Soap,	Best Hair Cumblies and Dabhes,
Best Bees Wax,	Best Cotton Waterproof Umbrella for Sepoys,
Best Country Sealing Wax (red),	Best Wheaten Flour for Paste,
Best Gum Arabic, picked,	Best Coal Tar,
Best Cuttle Fish, whole pieces,	Best Tables and Chairs,
Best Country Salt,	Best Boxes for various descriptions,
Best Charcoal, from Babool-wood, and sifted,	Notice Boards,
&c.,	&c., &c.

Samples may be seen, and form of Tender obtained, together with information as to the probable quantities required, &c., on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

As Tenders may be made for the whole or for the supply of separate articles, the Company shall be at liberty to select one or more from any Tender, without reference to other items on the same Tender. No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and find Security equal to 5 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate value of the articles to be supplied by them.

Sealed Tenders, which must specify the rates for delivery at Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 6th December next.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 6th November 1871.

NEW STORY BY WILKIE COLLINS.

IN THE "ENGLISHMAN'S" SATURDAY EVENING JOURNAL Of the 9th December next,

Will be commenced an Original Story by WILKIE COLLINS, the Copyright of which for India has been purchased by the Proprietors of the *Englishman*.

☞ Orders should be addressed, without delay, to the Manager, *Englishman*, 9 Hare Street, Calcutta.

WANTED.

BYCULLA CLUB.—WANTED, an experienced GODOWN-KEEPER, to look after WINES, STORES, &c. Good Security must be given. Apply to the Honorary Secretary at the Club House.

W. LEE WARNER, Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 4th December 1871.

WANTED, for the Office of the Chief Engineer, Punjaub Northern State Railway, Lahore, a thoroughly qualified EUROPEAN DRAFTSMAN. He must be experienced in the details of Locomotive and Machine construction, as also on Bridge and Iron Work generally. No one need apply who cannot give unexceptionable evidence of character and of fitness for the appointment. A liberal Salary is given.

NOTICES.

MR. L. SINGER is authorised to SIGN our Firm PER PROCURATION from THIS DATE.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

Bombay, 5th December 1871.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that Mr. O. NOLKE will henceforth SIGN our FIRM.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

4th December 1871.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY SAW MILLS.—We are prepared to execute ORDERS for First-class MOULMEIN TEAK SCANTLINGS of ordinary sizes, at Rs. 2-8 per Cubic Foot.

W. NICOL & Co.

20th November 1871.

ESTATE.—Surgeon HENRY COURTNEY KINGSTONE, Deceased.—LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the above ESTATE having been GRANTED by the High Court to CHARLES JAMES GROOM, all persons indebted are requested to PAY, and CREDITORS to render their CLAIMS, to the Undersigned.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Glasgow—50, WEST GEORGE STREET.
London—2, KING WILLIAM STREET.

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITIES.

Life Premiums for the East Indies at Special Rates.

Agents in Bombay,

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.

Bombay, 1st December 1871.

TENDERS for BUILDING the NEW SAILOR'S HOME will be received by the Undersigned up to 3rd January 1872.

Further information will be afforded, and the Drawings and Specifications may be inspected at the Office of the Undersigned during Office hours, up to the 24th instant.

Printed copies of the Specification, Schedule of Prices, and Tender Form may be obtained on payment of Three Rupees.

J. HART, C.E., Acting Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

New Secretariat Building, Bombay, 4th December 1871.

TENDER FOR LANDING COAL.—The BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, Limited, is prepared to receive TENDERS for the LANDING and CONVEYANCE of COAL and GOODS from Ships in the Harbour or from the Bunders as may be required, to the Gas Works, Chinchpoogly, during the year 1872. The Specification and Form of Tender can be had on payment of Re. 1, and all information obtained at the Offices of the Company, 9, Marine Street, Fort, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock. Sealed Tenders, endorsed, "Tenders for Landing Coal, &c.," to be addressed to the Undersigned and sent in at or before noon of the 12th December.

The Company does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

Ph. EDINGER, Jr., Deputy Manager and Engineer.

1st December 1871.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of STATIONERY for all Departments of the Municipality, commencing from the 1st of January to the 31st December 1872, will be received by the Undersigned up to 5 o'clock P.M. on the 15th instant.

Samples of all the Articles required, as also the Conditions of Tender, can be seen in this Office, daily, on and after the 5th instant, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P.M.

Tenders to be marked "Tenders for Supply of Stationery."

T. C. HOPE, Acting Municipal Commissioner.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS as under will be received by the Acting Municipal Commissioner up to 5 P.M. on the 15th instant—

1. For the PRINTING required by all the Departments of the MUNICIPALITY from the 1st JANUARY to the 31st DECEMBER 1872, Tenderers supplying Paper.
2. For the PRINTING ONLY, during the same period, the Paper being supplied by the Municipality.
3. For the SUPPLY of PAPER ONLY.

Samples of all the Forms, &c., in use and the qualities of Paper can be seen at this Office between the hours of 3 o'clock and 5 o'clock P.M., daily, on and after the 5th instant.

Tenders to be marked "For Printing and the Supply of Stationery," or as the case may be.

T. C. HOPE, Acting Municipal Commissioner.

THE UNITED VICTORIA and COLABA RECLAMATION and PIER COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY will be HELD at the Office of Messrs. Remington and Co., Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the ELEVENTH DAY of DECEMBER next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of having the Account of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding up of the Company has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of, laid before it.—The Sixth day of November 1871.

G. M. STEWART, Liquidator.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

SUIT No. 1042 of 1868.

PURMANUND VUSSONJEE, Hindoo, residing in Bazaar Gate Street, Bombay, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of VUSSONJEE NANJEE, late of Porebunder, Hindoo Inhabitant..................Plaintiff.

vs.

KUPOORCHUND KHOOSHALLCHUND and ABBEYCHUND KHOOSHALLCHUND, Hindoo Merchants, residing at Porebunder, in the province of Kattiawad, and JUMNABAE, Widow of SOONDERJEE VEERJEE, Hindoo, deceased, also residing at Porebunder......................Defendants

PURSUANT to an ORDER made in the above SUIT, and bearing date the 4th of December 1869, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire., Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of December 1871, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon :—

Lot No. 1.

All the Estate and Interest of the above-named Purmanund Vussonjee, Kupoorchund Khooshallchund, Abbeychund Khooshallchund, and Jumnabae, widow of Soonderjee Veerjee, deceased, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty two square yards and six-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, together with the messuage and buildings thereon, situate on the east side of Borah Bazaar Street, in the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 395 and by the Collector of Assessment, formerly under No. 71, and now under No. 92, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the north by the house of Hormusjee Pestonjee Bottlewalla, on the south by the house of Hormusjee Powree, on the east by the property of Framjee Powree, and on the west by the public road called Borah Bazaar Street, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said Kupoorchund Khooshallchund and Abbeychund Khooshallchund or their tenants.

Lot No. 2.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Purmanund Vussonjee, Kupoorchund Khooshallchund, Abbeychund Khooshallchund, and Jumnabae, widow of Soonderjee Veerjee, deceased, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement ninety-one square yards and two-ninths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, together with the stable, warehouse and erections standing thereon, situate on the west side of Mody Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 60, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 709, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the north by the property of Pranjeevundass Hurjeevundass, on the south by the property of Dyal Kaka, on the east by the public road called Mody Street, and on the west by the property of Nathoobhoy Nagurdass, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by Kupoorchund Khooshallchund and Abbeychund Khooshallchund or their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner; or at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and SKIPSEY, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, in Apollo Street, within the Fort; and at the Office of Messrs. DALLAS and LYNCH, Attorneys for the Defendants abovenamed, 5 Church Street, within the Fort.—Dated this 17th day of November 1871.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

G'S LINIMENT,

An infallible curative of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

An unprecedented number of Testimonials have been received, certifying its efficacy. No owner of animals should be without it.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP and Co.

G. NICOLL & CO., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE just received an entire NEW STOCK of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES, a few of which we enumerate below :—

LADIES'

French and English Kid Bootees.
Ditto ditto Boots.
Cashmere Boots, in Black, Brown, and Drab, to fasten over instep with Elastic Bands, with and without Heels.
Glove Kid and Cashmere House Boots.
White Kid and Jean Boots, with and without Heels.
Glazed Kid Shoes, with Heels and Rozetts.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF ROZETTS.

GENTLEMEN'S

Enamelled Napoleon and Brown Hide Boots.
Calf Threequarters or Butcher Boots.
Glove Kid Elastic-side Boots, Dress.
Ditto ditto ditto with Patent Golosh, Dress.
All Patent ditto ditto Dress.
All Calfskin ditto ditto Parade.
Kid Top Calf Golosh ditto Walking.
Calf Croquet Boots, Elastic-sides Double Soles.
Calf Shooting Boots to Lace, and with Hook Fastenings.
Brown Hide ditto ditto ditto
Brown Calf Elastic-side Boots, Walking.
Canvas ditto ditto ditto
Buckskin ditto ditto ditto
Glove Kid, Patent Calf, Calfskin, Brown Calf, and Canvas Shoes, with Elastic-sides and to Lace.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SLIPPERS.

Gaiters, in Brown Hide and Waterproof Canvas, with Button and Loop Fastenings.

BOYS' BOOTS.

In Calfskin and Enamelled Leather.
Children's Boots and Shoes, in great variety.

THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.

FOR SALE.

The following choice BULBS, HYACINTHS, NARCISSUS, TULIPS, CROCUS, SNOW DROPS, ANEMONE, &c., &c. Fancy Pot Covers of different patterns; also NEW FLOWER-SEEDS, specially selected for growing in India, have arrived in fine condition, and can be had on application to the Superintendent, Victoria Gardens.

W. GRAY, M.B., Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Town Hall, Bombay, Dec. 1, 1871.

NOTICES.

THIRTEEN YEARS' ESTABLISHMENT.

P. BYRAMJEE, HOUSE AGENT, 22, RAMPART ROW, *ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE.*

Please see LIST of BUNGALOWS, OFFICES, and RESIDENCES, in Monday's, and Thursday's. *TIMES of INDIA and BOMBAY GAZETTE.*

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on SHIPMENTS either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz :—

Le Lloyd Français, established 35 years.
La Compagnie Française, established 12 years.

GADDUM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd November 1871.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY, Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and pair of young Australian HORSES.

"THE INDIAN ANTIQUARY."

ON the 5th of January 1872 will be published, in Bombay, the FIRST NUMBER OF A MONTHLY JOURNAL, of 32 pages, in demy 4to, to be called "The Indian Antiquary."

"The Indian Antiquary" is intended as a medium of communication between Oriental Scholars in India, Europe, and America, and a repertory for information on the Antiquities, History, Geography, Literature, Religion, Mythology, Natural History, Ethnography, and Folk-lore of India and the adjoining countries, and will thus embrace a similar variety of subjects to the English "Notes and Queries," the plan of which "The Indian Antiquary" will to some extent follow.

Subscription including postage, Rs. 20 per annum, payable in advance.

Subscribers' names will be registered on receipt of a remittance for six or twelve months' Subscription by the Manager.

All Contributions intended to appear in the Journal, and Books for Review, to be addressed to the Editor, Mr. JAS. BURGESS, M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.

All Communications relative to Subscriptions and business matters to be addressed to "The Manager of *The Indian Antiquary*, 8, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay."

Agents.—Calcutta : Wyman & Co.; Bombay : Thacker, Vining, & Co.

JONES' PATENT COTTON GIN.—This COTTON GIN, having been perfected in England, cleans Cotton of every description more efficiently and rapidly than any of the Gins now in use.

A 30-Inch Gin has been put up in our Iron Works at Byculla, where it can be seen at work on reference to Mr. ROBSON, the Manager.

Particulars as to Price, &c., may be obtained on application at our Metal Mart, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents for Western India.

JONES' PATENT COTTON GIN.

We have been instructed by Mr. Ed. Jones, Patentee of JONES' COTTON GIN, to institute legal proceedings against any person or persons infringing his patent.

W. NICOL & Co.

WOODSPEEN SCHOOL, NEWBURY, BERKS.

Principal—H. T. HABERSHON, Esq.

THE Course of Instruction comprises Religious Knowledge, Classics, Arithmetic, Mathematics, History, English Composition, French, and all the subjects of a good education.

The School is in a most healthy situation, and has every facility for exercise and out-door recreations.

Children from India will receive from Mrs. HABERSHON a mother's care and solicitude.

For terms and other particulars apply to Mr. J. NEUBERG, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL AUCTION SALES of MYSORE SANDALWOOD will be HELD at the various Kothis on the dates below specified :—

Shimoga	Kothi	13th November 1871.
Saugor	,,	27th ,, ,,
Cowlidroog	,,	12th December ,,
Seringapatam	,,	4th ,, ,,
Hoonsoor	,,	18th ,, ,,

The quantity exposed for Sale will be 2,000 candies (500 tons) more or less.

2. Copies of Revised Rules for Sandalwood Auction Sales can be obtained free, by application, to the Undersigned.

G. J. VanSOMEREN, Captain, Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

Bangalore, 6th October 1871.

RUSSELL AND CO., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, EAST STREET, POONA, AND 24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

COCONADA CHEROOTS,

Fresh; of full bouquet; of a fine dark colour; and free from cracks.

These FINE CHEROOTS are only at their best when new or nearly so. For sending home they ought to be packed in tin as drying renders them odourless and brittle.

We commend the lot now received to Smokers. The Tobacco is surpassed by none grown.

Office	Smallest
Burmah	Second size
Havannah	Third ,,
Leisure Hour	Fourth ,,

In boxes of 100, 250, or 500.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Belting of sizes.
Floor Cloth.	Clear Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.	Paper for Mill use.
Bundling Twine.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, ABERDEEN,

Would direct the attention of their Customers to the following New Preparations :—

STRAWBERRIES IN SYRUP for Ices, Omelettes, &c. In this Preparation the fine flavour of the Aberdeen Strawberries is perfectly retained, and the quality will be found unequalled.
MELTON MOWBRAY PIES for Breakfast and Luncheon.
KIPPERED MACKEREL.
CORNED BRISKET OF BEEF.
HOME FRUITS IN SYRUP.
SMOKED SAUSAGES.
ABERDEEN SAVOURY SAUSAGES.

J. M. & S. are now sending out their Jams, Jellies, and Tart Fruits of this Season's Preserving of very superior quality.

These articles may be had Retail of the best Provisioners throughout the world, or Wholesale at the

ABERDEEN PRESERVED PROVISION FACTORY, 56, VIRGINIA STREET, ABERDEEN.

N.B.—All Tins sent out by us, in addition to our usual Labeled are stamped "J. MOIR & SON, ABERDEEN." None other, are genuine.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs to be THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NOTICES.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT.

JEWELLERY, SILVER PLATE,
GOLD and SILVER PENCILS,
CARTE-DE-VISITE ALBUMS,
PHOTOGRAPHIC and SCRAP ALBUMS,
FANCY WORK CASES and BOXES,
WRITING DESKS,
STATIONERY CABINETS,
ENVELOPE CASES, JEWEL BOXES,
INK STANDS, in great variety,
BEZIQUE, PLAYING CARDS,
CHESS BOARDS and MEN,
TRAVELLING BAGS,
DESPATCH and CASH BOXES,
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,
COLOUR BOXES, BRUSHES, PALETTES,
WATER FILTERS,
BINOCULARS and MAGNIFYING GLASSES,
PENS and PENCILS,
WRITING and COPYING INKS,
COPYING PRESSES, STANDS, BOOKS,
and all essentials for the Copying Press,
CUTLERY, COFFEE PERCOLATORS,
PORTABLE TENT LAMPS,
DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENES,
TOOL CHESTS,
First-class made BYCYCLES,
LETTER WEIGHING SCALES,
BREAD PLATTERS and KNIVES,
STEREOSCOPES and SLIDES.

Illustrated and priced Lists sent free by Post on application.

SOUNDY AND CO., HUMMUM STREET BOMBAY.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

A DOUBLE BARREL BREECH LOADING PIN FIRE RIFLE, 12 Bore, by JOHN BLANCH AND SON, LONDON,

Fitted in a solid Leather Case, with implements complete, including two Bullet-moulds.

NETT CASH......Rs. 400.

SOUNDY AND CO.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, (Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,) BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay

ROWLAND & CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED, a NEW STOCK of Hunting, Racing, Postilion, and Boys' Saddles; Side Saddles with and without leaping heads; Girls' Saddles with guards; Boys' and Girls' Pilches; Spanish Chairs for Children; Weymouth, Pelham, Snaffle, Racing, and Poney Bridles; Flat and Round Ladies' Bridles; Flat, Round, Standing, and Cavesons Martingales; Web and Cape Girths : Girth and Saddle Numdahs; Stirrup Leathers and Irons; Military Bridles and Breastplates; Regimental Holsters with Flounces; Crimean Wallets; Officers' Sword Belts with Sabertaches; Breaking Cavesons with Reins; Plated and Brass Mounted Carriage and Buggy Harness; Flat and Round Carriage and Buggy Reins; Patent and Brown Collars; Saving or False Collars; Robinson's Head Collars; Speedy Cut Boots; Kersey and Prince's Check Horse Clothing; Dark and Fawn Striped Quarter Rugs; Riding and Driving Bits and Snaffles; Ladies' and Gent's Hunting, Riding, and Driving Whips; Whip Sockets and Rein Holders; Fancy Whalebone Rosettes of sizes; Cigar Cases; Fancy Walking and Riding Canes; Carriage Mats, assorted colours; Morocco Courier Bags; Ladies' Japanned Trunks with Trays; solid and plain Leather Portmanteaus; Double Expanding Leather Coat Cases; Enamelled and Leather Leggings; Sponges, Brushes, Combs, Scissors, and Horse-scrapers; Harris's Jet, Composition, and Polishing Paste; and an assortment of other articles very numerous to mention, for which inspection is invited.—Charges Moderate.

CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES.

Now landing, from different Steamers, MESS STORES, WINES, BEER, SPIRITS, and GENERAL SUNDRIES; STOCK, suitable for CHRISTMAS presents. Detailed List will appear in a few days.

BULL AND COMPANY, TAILORS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Tea and Coffee Sets	from 75 0	to	85 0
Sardine Boxes	from 15 0	to	35 0
Forks, Spoons, &c.			
Butter Knives	3 0		4 0
Sugar Tongs	7 8		9 0
Ice Tongs	5 0		6 0
Nut Crackers	1 12		2 0
Centre Pieces	from 50 0	to	55 0
Cruet Stand (new pattern) Elephant and Camel	from 25 0	to	32 0
Butter Pots	25 0		28 0
American Double Walled Ice Pitchers	35 0		38 0
Ice Pails	from 9 8	to	12 0
Children's Mugs, in Morocco Cases	from 12 0		upwards
Do. Knife, Fork, & Spoon do.	from 7 0		upwards
Drinking Flasks or Flagons	from 25 0		upwards
Do. Horns, with glass bottoms	from 1 0		upwards
Do. Pewter do.	3 8		
Silver Pencil Cases / Ivory do. } Mordan's	from 3 0	to	12 0

BULL AND COMPANY, TAILORS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

JUST RECEIVED.

NEW GAMES FOR CHILDREN.

ALSO

A QUANTITY OF CHILDREN'S TOYS.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Chocolate Menier, in ½ pound packets	0 12		
Ladies' Scent Casquets, 3 and 4 Bottles	from 6 0		upwards
Ladies' Companions	from 5 0	to	8 0
Fancy Glove and Handkerchief Boxes	from 8 0		upwards
Papier Mache and other Ink Stands	from 3 0	to	18 0
Bezique, for 2 or 4 persons	from 4 8	to	12 0
Whist Markers (by Cavendish), pair	3 8		

GOLD LOCKETS, PINS, STUDS, AND SOLITAIRES.

The new double quilled Colouring Clay Pipe.
Charcoal Pipes, &c., &c.
And all requisites.

BULL AND COMPANY, TAILORS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

WEIR'S SEWING MACHINES, JUST LANDED.

WEIR'S SEWING MACHINES	Rs. 32 complete.
MAHOGANY CABINETS	8
WALNUT	10
PACKING CASE, EXTRA	1

Sole Agents—Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	87
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	655
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	186½
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	90
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11½d to 1s. 11 9/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 1/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¼
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	218

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.10-7
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	106½
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	16-8 to 16-9
Australian Gold	16-11
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110½
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	102
Four per cent	99¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106¾
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	92½
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	90
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	120

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—5TH DECEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 4th December, 7-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 5 minutes.

Via Turkey, 2nd December, 1-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 57 hours 9 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 5th December, 12-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 55 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 4th December, 7-22 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 53 minutes.

Via Turkey, 3rd December, 2-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 48 hours 26 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 4th December, 4-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 18 hours 29 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, without date and time.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 4th to 9 P.M. of the 5th December is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta	6 19	0 25
,, Galle	8 25	2 7
,, Kurrachee	1 7	0 2
,, Madras	1 5	0 10

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 5th Dec., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 5th Dec., 11-53 A.M.; via Turkey, 2nd Dec., 3-42 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 4th Dec., 7-22 P.M.; via Turkey, 3rd Dec. 2-30 P.M.; From America, via Turkey, 4th Dec., time unkown. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—5TH DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s. to £3
	Seeds	£2 10s 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£1 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Cochin, Nov. 30.
	Pearl (s)	Morrison	Cochin, Nov. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Cleopatra	Deane	Calcutta.
	Dallam Tower	Rhind	Colombo.
	Bhate Messanga	Nacoda	Damaun.
	Egitto (s)	Coboara	Genoa via Suez Canal.
	Oriental (s)	Smith	Coast and Calcutta.
	Gogah (s)	Nacoda	Cutch.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Raffin	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship New Era, Babson, for Calcutta.
Ship Tirrell, Morgan, for Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Pearl, for Malabar Coast.
Steamer Sir Bartle Frere, for Aden, Jeddah, &c.
Ship Saladin, for London.
Ship Victoria Bridge, for Calcutta.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 5th Dec., 10-55 A.M.—French mail steamer from China signalled.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 5.

Blake, Captain, 4th Madras Cavalry, on medical certificate, from Kohat.
Boyle, C.B., Colonel, 89th Regiment, on duty, from Cannanore.
Tyler, Major, 23rd Punjab Pioneers, on leave, from Rawul Pindee.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 5.

Blandy, Lieutenant, R. A., on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Pim, Captain, 3rd Hussars, to rejoin, to Ahmednuggur.
Montriou, Colonel, Bombay Infantry, on duty, to Mhow.
Grierson, Captain, Public Works Department, on duty, to Rutnagherry.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 4th December, 1871.

At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, British troops, Staff Assistant Surgeon Sharpe is directed to proceed to Asseerghur in medical charge of the detachment 83rd Regiment, and to return to Poona forthwith after delivering over his charge to Staff Assistant Surgeon Hannagan.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 2.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Gov Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr O Toogood to resign the Bengal Civil Service from the 13th Sept. 1871.

Mr F Venning, of H M's Bengal Civil Service, is re-attached to the Central Provinces.

Mr M H Ferrars is appointed to be an Asst Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade, with effect from the 25th Sept 1871, and is posted to British Burmah.

Mr W E A James, Asst Supt, Mysore Rev Sur, is granted fifteen months' leave of absence on medical certificate to Europe, with effect from the 12th Oct 1871.

Mr. James is also allowed subsidiary leave, not exceeding thirty days, up to the 11th idem.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Capt C T Haig, RE, Offg Depy Supdt, 1st grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, Lt H Trotter, RE, Offg Depy Suptd, 2nd grade, will revert to his substantive appointment as Depy Supdt, 3rd grade, from the 23rd Sept 1871.

The services of Mr F B Girdlestone, Offg Depy Supdt in the Topographical Branch of the Sur Dept, which were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, in the Marine Dept, are replaced at the disposal of the Surveyor Genl of India, with effect from the 22nd ult.

Mr. A. O. Hume, C B., Secy to the Govt of India in the Dept of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 1st Dec 1871.

Mr J. Geoghegan, Under-Secy in the Dept of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, will officiate as Secy to the Govt of India in the same Dept during Mr Hume's absence, or until further orders.

Mr. P. Whalley, of the Ben C.S., is appointed to officiate as Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Dept of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, with effect from the 1st proximo.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Reinbold has resumed charge, from Mr C E Van Cutsem, of the office of Consul for Sweden and Norway at Calcutta.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr George Ruckert as Acting Consul for France at Akyab, during the absence of Mr. Louis Achard.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr H Hollman, as Consul for the German Empire at Moulmein.

Capt H M Repton returned from privilege leave and resumed charge from Capt C Shuttleworth of the office of Depy Comr of Ajmere on the afternoon of the 27th Oct 1871.

On the afternoon of the 28th idem, Capt C Shuttleworth resumed charge of the office of Cantonment Mag and Judge of the Small Cause Court, Nusseerabad.

On the afternoon of the 30th Oct 1871, Capt J H C G Lasselle received charge of the office of Asst Comr, Beawur.

Mr. A Shakespear, Agent Govr Genl, Benares, returned from furlough and received charge of his office from Mr W A Forbes, CB, on the 16th Nov 1871.

Asst Surg L D Spencer, M D, received medical charge of the Agency of the Eastern States, Rajpootana, from Dr. R. Harvey, on the afternoon of the 22nd Oct 1871.

Surg A D Campbell, M.D., in medical charge of the Malwa Bheel Corps, is granted preparatory leave for thirty days, from the date on which he may avail himself thereof, to enable him to proceed to Bombay in anticipation of obtaining leave on medical certificate to England.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G Fitzgerald, Offg Depy Acct Genl, Madras, is allowed privilege leave for six weeks.

Mr H A Mangles received charge of the office of Acct-Genl, Bengal, from Mr W Clark on the forenoon of the 30th Oct 1871.

Mr T W Biss is appointed to officiate in the 2nd class of the Financial Dep., Mr E S Byrne ceases from this date to officiate in that class.

Mr R W Mathews, Asst to the Comsr of Paper Currency in Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for two months. Mr Mathews availed himself of the leave on the afternoon of the 17th inst.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following order issued by the Govt of Fort St George is notified:—

Granting furlough to Europe to the undermentioned officer.

Lt Col Walter Weldon, of the Mad S C, 2nd in Comd, 4th Infy Hyderabad Contingent, for two years, under the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lt Col James Marquis, of the Ben S C, Comdt, 17th, the Royal Poorbeah Regt of N I, for two years, under the regulations of 1868.

Capt Reginald William Sartorious, of the late 72nd Regt N I, for two years, under the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lt Col, Bt Col Francis Walker Drummond, of Cavalry, for two years, under the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Maj Gilbert James Pasley, of the Ben S C, Wing Officer 34th, the Futtehgurh Regt of N I, for two years, under the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lt Alfred Gaselee, of the Ben S C, 1st Wing Sub, 4th Punjab Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, for two years, under the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

Maj James Forbes Robertson, S C, to be Lt Col, and Capt Jackson Muspratt Williams, Mad Infy, to be Maj, from 25th Oct 1871, in room of Lt Genl Sir G I Jameson, K C S I, Bom Infy, deceased.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Ben S C, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secretary of State for India:—

Cor, now Lt, Lewis Archibald Charles Cook, of the 19th Hussars, 1st Squad Sub 5th Ben Cav, 22nd Feb 1870.

Ens James Francis Carthew, of the 62nd Foot, 1st Squad Sub 13th Ben Cav, Lancers, 3rd Oct 1870.

The undermentioned officers, admitted to the Ben S C in G G O No. 1045 of this date, will rank as Lts in that Corps, under the operation of para. 84 of G G O No 332 of 1861, with effect from the dates specified, subject to H M's approval:—

Cor, now Lt, L A C Cook, of the 19th Hussars, 1st Squad Sub 5th Ben Cav, 22nd Feb 1870.

Ens J F Carthew, of the 62nd Foot, 1st Squad Sub 13th Ben Cav, Lancers, 3rd Oct 1870.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Hyderabad Contingent—2nd Infantry—Capt C Hayter, of the Mad S C, to officiate as Wing Sub during the period Lt J T Cummins may officiate as Adjt, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Ben S C with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secy of State for India:—

Lt Charles Henry Stoddart, of the 103rd Foot, 2nd Wing Sub, 5th Regt of Native Light Inf, 18th Oct 1870.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Col C H Brownlow, C B, of the Ben S C, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Comdt, 20th Punjab Regt of N I, now serving as a Brig Genl with the Looshai Expeditionary Force, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, temporarily during the absence on leave on medical certificate of Brig Genl E Kaye, C B, or until further orders.

Brig Genl Brownlow will continue in Comd of the Right Column of the Looshai Force until the termination of operations, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officer has reported his departure for Europe on the date specified—

Capt W E Rutherfurd, of the Ben S C, G G O No 1011 of 1871, per Indus, 22nd Nov 1871.

The following order, issued by the Govt of Bombay, is confirmed:—

Granting Capt William Fane Tucker, of the Genl List, Infy, furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board in England.

The services of Capt R G Loch, of the 20th Hussars, 2nd Squad Sub, 14th Ben Cav Lancers, on probation for the Ben S C, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Price is appointed to the P W D temporarily as an Asst Engr, 1st grade, and posted to the Indus Valley Railway.

Mr W A Billings, Depy Controller of P W Accts, Ben, is appointed to officiate as Controller of W P Accts, Oudh, vice Mr. E. Morton, deceased.

Capt R C B Pemberton, RE, Offg Supdg Engr, H H the Nizam's State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Secy to the Resident at Hyderabad, in the P W D, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Maj J O Mayne, RE, or until further orders.

Under the provisions of Sec. XLIV added to Act XVIII. of 1854 by Act XXV. of 1871, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to declare that each of the following authorities:—The Govr of Madras in Council, the Govr of Bombay in Council, the Lt Govr of Bengal, the Lt Govr of the N.W Provinces, the Lt Govr of the Punjab, the Resident at Hyderabad, the Chief Comsr of the Central Provinces, the Chief Comsr of Oudh, the Chief Comsr of Mysore, the Comsr of Sind, and the Agent to the Govr Genl for Central India, shall be deemed to be the Local Govt for the purposes of giving powers to act as Mags, and calling for returns of accidents under Secs XXXIII. and XLI. of the first named Act, as regards that portion of any railway which passes through the territories under the administration or control of such authority.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 24th November 1871.

The following Horse Guards' General Order is declared applicable to India, and published for general information: Horse Guards' G O 75, Staff College, dated 1st Oct. 1871.

The following will be the subjects of examination in military history and geography at the examination for admission to the Staff College to be held in July 1873:—

I. The Campaign of 1814 in France. Candidates will be expected to have a general knowledge of the geography of the country, that of Champagne in detail.

II. The general principles of war.

Text Books—Jomini,—"L'Art de la Guerre," and Hamley—"Operations of War."

Subject to approval by Her Majesty, the C-in C in India is pleased to make the following promotions:—

21st Fusiliers—Capt Shadwell Henry Clerke to be Maj by purchase, vice Carleton, who retires, dated 30th Oct 1871

Lt Claude D Patterson to be Capt by purchase, vice Clerke, promoted, dated 30th Oct 1871.

Ens Frederick Stovin Chapman to be Lt, by purchase, vice Patterson, promoted, dated 30th Oct 1871.

89th Foot—Ens James Boyle to be Lt, by purchase, vice Ribton, who retires, dated 30th Oct 1871

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Bat 5th Foot—Lt D G Beamish to be Interpreter, dated 14th Nov 1871.

2nd Bengal Cavalry—Capt C W Campbell, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt vice Wilkinson, who has obtained furlough to Europe, dated 17th Nov 1871.

Lt F Knowles, 3rd Squad Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer, dated 17th Nov 1871.

Capt H C Kemble, 1st Squad Sub, to officiate as 3rd Squad Officer, vice Knowles, dated 17th Nov 1871.

8th Bengal Cavalry—Capt H Chapman, 3rd Squad Officer, and officiating Comdt, to be 2nd in Comd, vice Ward, appointed Comdt, dated 17th Nov 1871.

Capt A F Lindsay, Adjutant, to be 2nd Squad Officer, vice Bingham, dated 17th Nov 1871.

Capt J A McNeal, Genl List, Infantry, attached to the regt, to be 3rd Squad Officer vice Chapman, dated 17th Nov 1871.

Lt J L Aberigh-Mackay, 2nd Squad Sub, to be Adjt, vice Lindsay, dated 17th Nov 1871.

23rd N I—Maj H Followes, S C, to officiate as Wing Officer, during the absence of Maj Tyler on furlough, dated 17th Nov 1871.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Oude Division Order, dated the 31st Oct, appointing Lt A B Harvey, 5th Lancers, to be Aide-de-Camp to Maj Genl H F Dunsford, C.B., temporarily commanding Oude Div, with effect from the 1st Sept.

Meerut Division Order, the 1st Nov, directing Asst Surg C Rattray, M.D., 37th Foot, doing duty with the Landour Depot, to take medical charge of convalescents proceeding to join their regiments.

Meean Meer Brigade Order, dated the 6th Nov, directing all reports to be made to Lt Col J. L Nation, 35th N I, during the absence on inspection duty of Maj Genl P Hill, C.B., commanding Lahore Division.

Meerut Station Order, dated the 8th Aug. last, appointing Asst Surg A H Kelly, Indian Medical Dept, to the medical charge of the 3rd N I, with effect from the 7th idem, vice Asst Surg W M Courtney.

Dated the 16th Oct, appointing Surg S C Amesbury, returned from leave, to the medical charge of the 3rd N I, with effect from the 13th idem.

Dated the 2nd Nov, appointing Surg J Brown, arrived from Agra, to resume the medical charge of the 8th Ben Cav from Surg S C Amesbury.

Nagode Station Order, dated the 31st Oct, appointing Capt W P Dicken, 1st Wing Sub 6th Mad N I, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt T R Byng, of the same corps.

Chunar Garrison Order, dated the 27th Oct, appointing Maj W. S Young, S C, Comdt, to officiate as Fort Adjt, Chunar, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 16th idem, as a temporary measure, there being no qualified officer available.

16th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental Order, dated the 6th Nov., appointing Capt A. L'E. H. Holmes, 2nd Squad Sub to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer, in addition to his other duties, until the return from furlough of Capt R. M. Clifford, or until further orders.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

IN the beginning of January the size of this Paper will be altered to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

AWDRY—November 29th, at Kurrachee, Helen Eveline Maria, daughter of Ambrose Awdry, Royal Engineers, aged 15 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BALCHER—November 27th, at Bareilly, the wife of P. F. Balcher, Esq., of a daughter.
COOKE—December 2nd, at Allahabad, the wife of Bandmaster R. A. Cooke, 104th Bengal Fusiliers, of a daughter.
CROFTON—November 30th, at Lahore, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Crofton, R. E., of a daughter.
GARDINER—November 28th, at Kussowli, the wife of J. W. Gardiner, Esq., B. C. S., of a son
JACOB—November 25th, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain W. V. F. Jacob, 9th Regiment N. I., of a son.
MARRIOTT—November 30th, at Agra, the wife of Captain Marriott, S. A. C. General, of a daughter.
WOODHOUSE—December 1st, at Dinapore, the wife of Lieutenant H. O. Woodhouse, B. S. C., 9th Regiment N. I., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

VYUGAN—SLEMAN—November 29th, at Mooltan, by the Rev. Henry Daniel James, M.A., Captain R. O Vyugan, H. M.'s Bengal Army, to Maria, eldest daughter of Richard Sleman, Esq., F.R.C.S., Abbey Place, Tavistock, Devonshire.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1871.

WE have received from a correspondent in the Camp at Delhi a telegram, dated yesterday, stating that "cholera has ceased," and that the troops will "probably assemble," but that the question whether or not Lord Napier's original plan of cold weather manœuvres shall be carried out is still undecided. Nothing, of course, but a pressing State necessity could justify the Commander-in-Chief in assembling thirty thousand troops, with a multitude of camp-followers, and all the host of curious sight-seers whom the military spectacle would attract to the spot, in the immediate neighbourhood of a great city in which epidemic cholera was raging. The *Pioneer* hints, we see, that Lord Napier will be found fault with if he does not expose our soldiers to such a risk, and that people will say English troops ought to be ready at all times to face death in every form, whether it come by disease, the bullet, or the sword. If any critics should talk such nonsense, the Commander-in-Chief may safely despise them. It is no more the duty of a General to form a camp where he can teach his soldiers how to die bravely of cholera, than to set them to fight one another with bayonets and shotted guns so that they may learn how to face death on the battle-field. Campaigning of this deadly kind in time of peace would leave us with very few troops to go to war with. We infer, from our correspondent's telegram, that most of the regiments have been stopped on the march; but, as there has ceased to be any cause for alarm, it may be hoped that the force intended to assemble near Delhi will yet be able to meet without being ravaged by disease as the attacking force was in the same camp during the siege of the city in 1857. That time is not so far distant that we need to be assured, by a repetition of such painful experience, of the readiness of English soldiers to do their duty under the most terrible trials.

We have made arrangements which will, we hope, enable us to set before our readers full and interesting accounts of the work done in the camp from day to day. Our special correspondent will join the Camp in the course of the present week; and, besides his regular letters, we expect to be favoured with occasional communications from officers of the force.

AMONG the numerous persecutions in the shape of interviewing, receiving addresses, speech-making, sight-seeing, and presentations at public meetings, which the loyal citizens of Bombay inflicted on the Duke of Edinburgh, who fairly groaned under them, and we believe audibly wished some mercy was shown to him in the matter, was that of laying the foundation stone of the proposed new Alfred Sailors' Home at the angle made by the Hornby road and the road leading to the Money School. This was probably the most appropriate of all the ceremonies in which the Duke was engaged in Bombay. It was befitting that an asylum for sea-faring men, those who do their business in great waters, the toilers on the sea, should be associated with the name of a Prince who is himself a sailor, and reputed to be by no means an indifferent seaman into the bargain. The business of laying this foundation stone was, like many other things transacted in those days, hurriedly done to adapt the ceremony to the occasion, and we are not sure that the site where the stone has been laid was considered, even at that time, as the best which could have been selected for a sailors' home in the Island. The invitations were hurriedly issued, and we have heard that not one of the members of the Sailors' Home Committee, gentlemen who were more immediately connected with the proposed undertaking than any other persons in Bombay, was specially invited to attend at the ceremony. Perhaps they were included in the general advertisement (bearing, by the way, no signature), which was put in the newspapers on the 17th of March last year; nevertheless, as special invitations *were* sent to several persons, there really was no earthly reason why the aides-de-camp to His Excellency the Governor should have jeopardized his reputation for universal goodwill to men (provided that it does not involve serious business), by overlooking the very people who had the greatest claims upon their attention in this case. However, the ceremony was got over in the best manner possible under the circumstance. A frail bamboo railing was placed round the stone, and the whole affair consigned to oblivion, or the Public Works Department, which perhaps means almost the same thing, for the life of man is too short to allow him to see, in his generation, the completion of any public work handed over to that Department by the State for execution. It was in 1865, or the following year, that the project of a new Sailors' Home first took form and substance, and it must be allowed as a very justifiable reproach that six or seven years should have been permitted to elapse without anything more to show than the foundation stone of the new Home. Now, after the lapse of another year and a half, tenders are at last invited for building the Home. There is really nobody on whom responsibility can be fixed for this sort of delay; and, as public opinion is daily gathering strength and power in India, and its claims to be heard and respected becomes more and more irresistible, it is very necessary that it should be possible to fasten on some person or persons as the agent of any particular public act. Without such personal responsibility, it is like beating the winds to write down dilatoriness and incompetency. This matter of the new Sailors' Home is a remarkable example of the sort of absence of responsibility in anybody to which we allude. We defy it to be shown that any one of the several persons concerned in the provision of proper accommodation for our sailors is in any way more especially to blame than the aggregate of them. Each one shunts the charge on to the other, so that a journalist who has, and can have, no other object than to promote the best interests of the public whom he serves, is baffled in his desire to avoid doing injustice in his efforts to promote those interests. Mr. John Fleming, to whom this city owes the suggestion of not a few of its improvements, took, and we believe still takes, a very decided interest in the provision of a new Sailors' Home for Bombay, and the firm to which he belonged, Messrs. Nicol and Co., still contributes the most earnest man of those now resident here who cares to see that Home established as it should be. But nothing can thrive in the cold shade of official indifference in Bombay.

There is no question that the existing Home is placed in the worst possible locality for our sailors. It is just at the entrance of the Native Town, with all the temptations in it which are so alluring to Jack; and the building itself is not such as it befits the city to provide for the purpose to which it is devoted. The same reason which condemns the site of the so-called *Home* near the bazaar applies with scarcely abated force to the site where the foundation stone of the new Home has been laid; it is too far from the Harbour front, and much too near to the Native Town. We are not alone in deprecating that site, and the opinion we express is so widely spread that we take this opportunity of calling the serious attention of the authorities interested in the work to the mistake which has been made in fixing upon an unsuited position for the new Home. Surely there must be room somewhere on the Eastern foreshore, at Apollo Bay for instance, where the required space can be allotted. There the men will be nigh to the shipping or to the very place where all their chances of employment are centered, and to which it will be easier for them to go than if they were located so much further inland. It would excite the surprise of any "Old Salt" to be told that the Home provided for destitute mariners was nearer the bazaar and grog shops than the shipping; and it would have excited our surprise also, but that we are now past that emotion at any absurdities on the score of sites, be they for light-houses, or sailors' homes, or anything else which are perpetrated in this Island under authority.

The delay in proceeding with the new building cannot be for want of money, for there is the princely donation of two lakhs of rupees given towards it by the late Guicowar. The money has been ready for a long time past, and we believe there is really no difficulty whatever as far as this part of the transaction is concerned. This donation is a large sum, and in these days of depression in trade prices have fallen, and a judicious disposition in the past year of the available funds in laying in stock might have helped the ultimate completion of the building in a more economical manner than it can be done probably in the coming year if the opportunity is allowed to slip as it has been allowed to do during the past twelve-month and longer. There is some impression in certain quarters that the Guicowar's contribution is not sufficient to cover the large outlay that the new Home is expected to entail, and that additional public subscriptions, as well as a Government grant, are necessary; and these people argue that there is not the smallest justification in the present state of the trade of Bombay, and in the small number of shipping in the harbour, to incur so much expense in the erection of a palatial Sailors' Home. But it is not the existing depression that should regulate our conduct in the matter; that depression is abnormal, and must sooner or later—probably sooner—give place to an activity in business which will surpass the expectations of Mr. Fleming, and certainly he is not given to take a narrow view of such things. When that healthy state of things arrives, what will be said of the halting and shortsighted policy of men, who, by objecting and continuing to object to a large outlay, have left the seamen, who will then crowd into Bombay, one of two things, either to tramp to the present Home a couple of miles inland, or to hustle together in a small new Home with scarcely any room to swing a cat in it. What we contend for is not to have a palace, but a commodious building suited to the future of Bombay, and we guarantee that if no more of this insane procrastination is persisted in, but time taken by the forelock and the market for contracts hit at this season when work is scarce, and prices keenly competed, so as to ensure great economy in rates, the new Home could be erected for a very little more than the Guicowar's contribution. But everything depends upon fixing the responsibility of prompt and decided action on some person, or department, and in never relaxing pressure upon him, or it, until the rational mode of doing the work has been realized.

WE regret to hear that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is not in good health.

SIR WILLIAM MUIR with his family and staff were to leave Allahabad on the usual cold weather tour on Monday.

THE erection of the htee was finally completed on 26th November. Everything passed off most successfully. There was an immense concourse of people.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOWE, of the Bengal Staff Corps, has been sentenced by the court-martial by which he was tried at Murree to be cashiered.

MR. J. R. BULLEN SMITH, of Calcutta, has been re-nominated an additional member of the Council of the Governor General for making laws and regulations.

THE Governor-General in Council has been pleased to declare the provisions of Act XXVI. of 1871 (the Land Improvement Act) to be applicable to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

THE Governor-General in Council has been pleased to apply to the province of Mysore the provisions of Act VII. of 1867, an Act to reduce the pecuniary penalty for purchasing from soldiers arms, ammunition, clothes, and other articles.

AN English contractor is about to commence the Oyster Reef Light-house, 16 miles from Akyab. It is to be of iron, and will, it is said, cost about £16,000, and be completed by April 1873. The same contractor put up two iron light-houses at the mouth of the Rangoon river. Colonel Oliphant, Chief Engineer, with the Resident Assistant Engineer at Akyab, has proceeded to the Oyster Reef to buoy off the position of the new light-house. The Chief Commissioner revisits Akyab on his return from Calcutta.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has so far deferred to public opinion that he has, in a Resolution dated the 28th November, announced his reason for removing Mr. Roberts from the office of magistrate. According to a brief telegram from Calcutta, we read, it appears that His Honor's chief reason is the constant recurrence of those unbecoming and injurious altercations with the Commissioner of Police which we all deplored. Mr. Hogg is severely censured, but is not suspended, and the Lieutenant-Governor declines to reinstate Mr. Roberts.

THE final committee on the Saugor barracks was to assemble at that station on Monday. Major-General Crawford Chamberlain is the president; and Mr. LeMesurier, C. E., Agent for the G. I. P. Railway, and Colonel O'Connell, of the Royal (Madras) Engineers, members. Captain Faber, R. E., the officer under whom the greater part of the barracks were built, Messrs. Johnstone, FitzJames, and Dunlop attend the committee; and also all overseers, contractors, and others who had anything to do with the works, and who are forthcoming at the present time.

"INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION" criticises severely the appointment of Sir Robert Stuart,—who is described by it as "an unknown gentleman, of between fifty and sixty years of age"—as Chief Justice of the North-Western Provinces. After impugning Sir Robert's ability for the post, our contemporary asks why a Chief Justice should be sent out to India to begin learning his profession just when most men are quitting it, says he does not see why the fifty-five year rule should be applied if gentlemen of Sir Robert's age get such appointments, and concludes thus:—"What must the present Viceroy, what must the Legal Member of Council, who knows by this time what the difficulties of Indian Law are, think when they see one of the most important Courts in the Empire put under such a head? Must they not regard it as an act of cynical indecency which an unscrupulous minister can venture to perpetrate in a remote dependency, but which, if attempted at home, would ruin the reputation of any one who had the hardihood to suggest it. Of course the Duke of Argyll is far too great a man to know or care anything about so small a matter, but it is real deep disgrace to Mr. Grant Duff that a job so gross and so mischievous should have been perpetrated in an office, for the good conduct of which he is responsible. We express our deep and serious conviction, and, we believe, the conviction of every official in the country, when we say that no more unfortunate appointment has for many years past been made in India, no deeper injury been done to the administration of justice, and no grosser insult offered to the whole staff of judicial officers, who find their hard work, abilities, and experience put aside to find a convenient shelf for 'somebody's' friend."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

OPENING OF CONGRESS IN AMERICA.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

LONDON, 4TH DECEMBER.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is progressing favourably.

Warwick Castle has been partially burnt.

NEW YORK, 3RD DECEMBER.

Congress re-assembled at noon to-day.

The President, in his Message, congratulated the House on the termination of the long quarrel with England that had been effected by means of arbitration.

He thanked the King of Italy, the President of Switzerland, and the Emperor of Brazil for their readiness to participate at the Tribunal.

He said that the recent visit of Prince Alexis to America was an agreeable proof of the cordial relations existing between Russia and America, and he asked for the recall of Latacazy, rendered necessary by his inexcusable conduct towards his employers. In conclusion, President Grant hoped that the Spanish Cuba question would be amicably arranged.

LONDON, 5TH DECEMBER.

Germany has declared in a state of siege all the French departments now occupied by the German troops.

LONDON, 4TH DEC., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm. Fair Dhollera, 7⅞d.

The Bombay Mail of the 11th ultimo was delivered in London on the 2nd instant.

[PER BOLTON'S AGENCY.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE ILLNESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

THE QUEEN.

RIOT AT DERBY.

A REPUBLIC ADVOCATED.

THE JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL GRANT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

ILL-TREATMENT OF SAILORS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, 5TH DEC., 11-30 A.M.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is considered to be out of danger, and hopes are entertained of his speedy recovery.

H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, who has been on a visit to the Prince of Wales, has left Sandringham.

Her Majesty the Queen intends to re-visit the Prince of Wales at Sandringham next week.

Sir Charles Dilke attempted to lecture at Derby, but a riot broke out and he was unable to proceed.

Mr. Auburn Herbert, M.P., in addressing the electors at Nottingham, advocated a Republic after the Queen's death.

The *Times* has violently attacked Mr. Gladstone's appointment of Sir Herbert Collier.

General Grant, in his address on the opening of the American Congress, recommended a modification of the Tariffs, and expressed satisfaction of the Alabama claims.

America and Italy have signed a treaty exempting the seizure of private property at sea during war.

A number of sailors have been most barbarously treated in China and Japan.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

IN the reports of proceedings in the Tichborne case brought by the last mail, it was mentioned that, up to the time of the departure of the mail, the junior counsel for the plaintiff, who had been sent out to Australia to make inquiries about Arthur Orton, had not returned to England.

We now learn that the passengers by the Columbian, which arrived here on Sunday, met at Suez Mr. Jeune, one of the junior counsel, with a person in his company who was alleged to be Arthur Orton, on their way home to England. Mr. Jeune and his companion had come from Melbourne in the Baroda, and the train in which they left Suez was surrounded by a crowd of various spectators, anxious to see the real Orton.

It will have been seen from the telegrams that Serjeant Ballantine is going in for disinterestedness, a pretty sure proof that he knows his case is good. It will be a very dramatic finish to a very sensational trial, if, after Mrs. Orton, who is said to be one of the defendant's witnesses, has recognised the claimant as her son, Serjeant Ballantine produces her real son and heir—the new arrival from Australia.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon by steamer from Mhableshwur, by way of Mahar, and will reside for the present at Malabar Point. The usual salute was fired from the Saluting Battery in honour of His Excellency's arrival.

CHOLERA AT MECCA.

ADVICES from Jedda, to 13th November, report cholera severe at Medina and Mecca. Jedda was still healthy.

MILITARY ITEMS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN CHIEF, who is now at Mahableshwur, will proceed on a tour of inspection towards the northern division, for Ahmedabad, Deesa, and Aboo, leaving Bombay on or about the 8th proximo.

THE 2nd Light Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel E. Oakes, reached Cooch Behar on the morning of the 27th ultimo, and after halting to change carriage, continued their march to the Berhamputra. Officers and men were in excellent health and spirits, despite of the very heavy fatigue duty experienced.

THE *Poona Observer* says—"We have received a long letter in reference to the treatment to which a young officer is subjected to by his superior officers. As to the letter in question, we decline to publish it, but, at the same time, we trust that Major-General Graft, C.B., Commanding the Poona Division of the army, will cause some inquiry to be made into the matter, as it states that on one occasion the young officer was wrongfully ordered to leave the messroom, and on another occasion he was told to 'hold his saucy tongue.' We do not know how far these statements are true."

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When I read in your paper of Friday last the statement that the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles had turned out on parade over 400 strong to receive Lord Mayo, I could not help ruminating over the great things once expected from the Bombay corps, and I felt a flutter of hope that the recital of what our countrymen on the banks of the Hooghly were doing might waft into life some remains (if any smouldered) of that fire of enthusiasm that once burned in the manly bosoms of our would-be defenders; but I am sadly afraid not a spark remains, and that the second city of H. M.'s Empire, with all its boasting, has not spunk enough in it for the work.

There was a gup some time since that one of the Railway Companies had with a blast of trumpets inaugurated a Volunteer Corps, and that the Viceroy had given it his warmest support, but, as nothing has been heard of the movement, I fancy it must have expired also, or gone in search of the old Volunteers, and perhaps some day they will both turn up together. It might not be a bad thing to ask Captain Walshe to advertise for them.

With what has become of the Railway body I am not, however, concerned, but with regard to the other Volunteer body, raised with so much éclat, there can, I think, be no doubt that it is now, and has been for some years, dead; yet still the corpse, I understand, requires the services of an Adjutant, and the Adjutant, I presume, has to be paid for by poor me and others, and I am anxious for the credit of the Government who disburses, and the Adjutant who receives, that this apparent abuse should be ended; I want the corpse buried, and the Adjutant's or undertaker's pay to cease. It is not seemly that a gentleman engaged somewhat in training the young mind should set the example of drawing salary for an office in which there cannot or should not be any work to do.

The spirit of reform is supposed to be just now hovering very close. It may not appear to have inspired us to do much, beyond increasing the Commissioner's pay and nearly poisoning the city by stopping the pumping engine at Love Grove, still it no doubt is ready for more work, and so I throw this hint out in the hope that some patriot will take it up and follow it on to victory.

Bombay, 15th December. X.

THE LOWE COURT MARTIAL.

COL. LOWE CASHIERED.

THE following appears in General Orders, dated Head Quarters, Camp Durrumpore, 25th Nov. 1871:—At a General Court Martial, held at Murree, on Friday, the eighth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, Lieutenant-Colonel John Robert Alexander Shakespear Lowe, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, was arraigned on the following charges:—

CHARGES.

1st Charge.—For having, at Peshawur, between the 1st August 1868 and the 1st January 1869, while Executive Commissariat Officer, misapplied public money by expending on the improvement of his own private property, adjoining the Mackeson estate, the sum of rupees five hundred, or thereabouts, part of the produce of surplus funds, called the Office Surplus Fund, and the Butchery Surplus Fund, created by his order, and without the sanction of the Commissary General, and of which no account was rendered to the Commissary General.

2nd Charge.—For conduct unbecoming his position as Executive Commissariat Officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Peshawur, between the 2nd day of July 1868 and 1st August 1869, received for his own private use cattle and sheep of the value of Rs. 300, the property of Government, and under his charge as Executive Commissariat Officer, and not paid for them.

3rd Charge.—For conduct unbecoming his position as Executive Commissariat Officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Peshawur, between the 2nd July 1868 and December 1868, allowed the ration of seven seers of forage per head for cattle to be charged to Government account, when in fact and to his knowledge, a smaller ration was served out to the Government cattle under his charge; and in having misapplied public money by allowing the cost of the unexpended forage to be received by Commissariat Sergeant William Smith, and added to the Butchery Surplus Fund, mentioned in the first charge, by which a loss of Rs. 3,272-12 accrued to Government.

4th Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character and position of an Executive Commissariat Officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Peshawur, in or about the month of September 1869, ordered the destruction of the account books of the Office and Butchery Surplus Funds, mentioned in the first charge.

5th Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character and position of an Executive Commissariat Officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Peshawur, between the months of April and September 1869, inclusive, knowingly ordered false returns to be made for the months of April, May, June, July, and August 1869, showing that the bullocks under his charge were receiving gram, when in fact, and to his knowledge, they were receiving barley.

6th Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character and position of an Executive Commissariat Officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Peshawur, between the months of July and September, 1869, inclusive, knowingly ordered false returns to be made for the months of July and August 1869, showing that the mules under his charge were receiving gram, when in fact, and to his knowledge, they were receiving barley.

7th Charge.—For neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Peshawur, while Executive Commissariat Officer, between the months of December 1868 and December 1869, inclusive, not exercised proper supervision over the receipt and expenditure of khus and bamboos for making tatties, whereby the contractors were enabled to defraud the Government of about Rs. 6,566.

8th Charge.—For neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Peshawur, while Executive Commissariat Officer, on or about the 9th December 1868, sent Heera Lall Chatterjee, an office writer, and cash for advances to Nowshera, to equip the 77th Regiment, and given blank Itlanamahs to the said Heera Lall Chatterjee, signed by himself, Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe; Mr. Mathew Cooper, Conductor of the Commissariat Department, being, at the time, in charge at Nowshera, and being a proper and competent officer to perform the duty.

9th Charge.—For neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Peshawur, while Executive Commissariat Officer, on or about the 17th December 1868, himself signed and submitted for Brigadier General Stewart's signature, a certificate for demurrage of camels, no such demurrage being in fact due or payable.

10th Charge.—For neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Peshawur, while Executive Commissariat Officer, on or about the 1st August 1868, passed a bill for Rs. 1,555-2-10 to Heera Lall Chatterjee, for arrears of bearers' batta twelve months after it was due, without the sanction of the Commissary General; and in not exercising due supervision, and ascertaining that the said sum of Rs. 155-5-2-10 was duly disbursed by the said Heera Lall Chatterjee; and also in not taking proper precautions to prevent loss to Government by payment of sums which might have lapsed by death or desertion between the time when the first batta was earned and the time the money was paid to Heera Lall Chatterjee.

11th Charge.—For neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Peshawur, while Executive Commissariat Officer, on or about the 19th April 1869, improperly received from the Peshawur Civil Treasury a sum of Rs. six hundred, without duly ascertaining to whom the money was due, and improperly allowing the money to be received by Heera Lall Chatterjee.

FINDING.

The Court finds that Lieutenant-Colonel John Robert Alexander Shakespear Lowe, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, is, of the
First charge, not guilty.
Second charge, not guilty.
Third charge, not guilty.
Fourth charge, guilty of so much of the charge as alleges that he ordered the destruction of the Office Surplus Fund account book; of the rest of the charge, not guilty.
Fifth charge, guilty, with the exception of so much of the charge as refers to the month of June 1869.
Sixth charge, guilty.
Seventh charge, guilty; but the Court find that, instead of the contractors having been enabled to defraud Government of the sum of (Rs. 6,566) six thousand five hundred and sixty-six, the sum of which Government was defrauded, was (Rs. 5,974) five thousand nine hundred and seventy-four.
Eighth charge, guilty of having sent Heera Lall Chatterjee with blank Itlanamahs, signed by Lieutenant-Colonel John Robert Alexander Shakespear Lowe. Not guilty of the rest of the charge.
Ninth charge, guilty.
Tenth charge, not guilty.
Eleventh charge, guilty of improperly allowing the money to be received by Heera Lall Chatterjee. Not guilty of the rest of the charge.

SENTENCE.

The Court sentences the prisoner, Lieutenant-Colonel John Robert Alexander Shakespear Lowe, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, to be cashiered.

C. G. ARBUTHNOT, Colonel,
Royal Horse Artillery, President.

Murree, 26th October 1871.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.

The Court Martial has found Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe guilty of seven out of the eleven charges brought against him, but have recommended him to mercy, on the ground of his previous good services and the high testimonials in his favour borne by the officers under whom he has served.

Of the seven charges of which Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe has been found guilty, four may come under the head of neglect of duty, or omission to protect the interests of the State; and if these offences, very serious as they are, had been all that Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe had been found guilty of, I would have accepted the recommendation of the Court, to mitigate the sentence which they might have pronounced against him.

But the remaining charges are of a still graver nature, and deeply affect the well-being of the public service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe has been found guilty of ordering the destruction of an account of the disbursements from a Fund which, under whatever form described, was in reality public money, and the creation of which was strictly prohibited. Also of submitting false returns of the feeding of the public cattle for a series of months.

Although the pressure of overwhelming duties, or of ill-health, might be found to palliate offences of neglect or omission, it could afford no excuse for those graver offences of which Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe has been found guilty.

Such acts opened the door to unlimited fraud, and serious injury to the efficiency of the troops dependent on the cattle for food and transport.

If the Government cannot depend on the fidelity of the reports made, on such vital points, by officers placed in such high situations of trust and responsibility as that held by Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe, there must be an end of all proper administration.

It is with deep regret that I find myself unable to yield to the recommendation of the Court to mercy.

Lieutenant-Colonel Keer has performed a most painful duty, actuated, I believe, solely by conscientious motives; and merits the approval of the Government.

NAPIER OF MAGDALA, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Simla, 3rd November 1871.

The name of Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. A. S. Lowe is to be struck off the returns of the Army from the date on which this order may be read to him, and a report of the said date is to be made to the Adjutant General by the Officer Commanding at Rawul Pindee.

By order of the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief,

FERD. THESIGER, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

BOMBAY.

THE REV. DR. WILSON is expected to arrive in Bombay by the next mail steamer.

SUITS IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—On Monday, 125 new suits were filed in the Small Causes Court.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, per bugilow Sullamty, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 o'clock this morning.

POOR-BOX.—The Senior Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 20 from Jr. Mem., contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

HACK BUGGIES.—Up to Monday 300 licences were granted by the Commissioner of Police to owners of hack buggies. We are glad to observe a considerable improvement in these public conveyances.

THE RATE-PAYERS' ACTION AGAINST MR. CRAWFORD.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* gives out a rumour that the rate-payers have given up the idea of filing an action in the High Court against the late Municipal Commissioner.

THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Connon, a Mahomedan named Shaik Ahmed Hoossein was charged with stealing timber, the property of Government, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday a Hindoo labourer, employed on board the steam ship Oriental, fell down the stoke hole whilst engaged in cleaning the funnel, breaking one of his legs, and receiving other serious injuries. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

CHIEF OF DRANGADHRA.—We learn that the Chief of Drangadhra has opened a dispensary in his territory. A native hakim has been appointed to this dispensary with several assistants under him. Facilities are given to him to collect native drugs from the forests and other places.

THE MORVIE STATE.—A correspondent of the *Chandrodya* states that rivalry has appeared between Mr. Shambhoo Prasad Luxmi Prasad, Superintendent of the Morvie State, and the old Karbharies of the State. This confest, says the correspondent, has led to no good results.

PERSIAN FAMINE FUND.—The following gentlemen have promised to pay annual contributions to the above fund:—Mr. Ardasheer Hormusjee Wardia, Rs. 4,800; Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and family, Rs. 1,500; Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Rs. 1,500; Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, Rs. 600.

VAGRANCY ACT.—John Martin and Collis Martin, Europeans, were yesterday charged in the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, with being vagrants and wandering about without any employment or visible means of subsistence. They were ordered to be sent to the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

A CHEATING CASE.—On an information laid by Sooma Tejsing, a Hindoo merchant, Mr. Nana Morojee ordered warrants to issue on Monday last against Dadabhoy Rustomjee and Dinshaw Ardasir Davur on charges of criminal misappropriation and cheating in respect of certain shipping documents, and against Nemchund Nanchund for aiding and abetting the offence.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—William Hearne and Joseph Clark, seamen of the ship Victoria Cross, were yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty. The first was sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and the second, who expressed his willingness to return to his duty, was ordered to be sent on board his ship.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Sayee, girl, aged about two years, who had fallen down on the previous evening from the second storey of a house in Churney lane. She was much hurt, and was removed to the hospital, where she died yesterday morning. The jury found that the girl's death was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall from the second storey of a house.

THE NEW SAILORS' HOME.—With reference to the New Sailors' Home, the *Jam-i-Jamshed* says:—"Government have not given up the idea of building a new Sailors' Home. The statement that the late Gaekwar had not given the two lacs of rupees is not correct. The Gaekwar had given the above sum to Government; and he himself has been paid by Government for the Armstrong guns, which he had ordered out from England, and which were seized by the authorities."

BARODA AFFAIRS.—A Gujerat paper states that a short time ago H. H. Mulharao made a grant of ten thousand rupees to a temple in Kaira, and another one of twenty thousand rupees to a religious institution at a place called Dabka. On a visit to the latter place H. H. casually learnt that the ryots of the place were heavily taxed, and consequently in a bad condition. Thereupon he reduced the tax and afforded some other assistance to the ryots. The latter is one good turn in Baroda affairs—almost too good to be true, perhaps.

EDUCATIONAL.—We take the following items from the *Educational Record*:—Mr. Kirkham, the Principal of Elphinstone High School, is expected to return to Bombay in a few days.—Doctor Kielhorn, Sanskrit Professor in the Deccan College, will probably return to his duties the month after next.—It appears from the lists at the Town Hall that nearly four hundred candidates obtained 28, or more, marks in English in the Matriculation Examination. We may therefore hope that, though there are fewer candidates this year than last, there are better ones.

THEFT OF MEDALS.—Yesterday, in the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo named Gopal Mulloo was charged before Mr. Connon with stealing three medals, value Rs. 20, the property of Mr. James Tricket. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced two months' rigorous imprisonment. In another case, Josse Gugga, and Luxmee, woman, sister of the first accused, were charged with having in their possession three medals, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. They both admitted the offence. The first was fined Rs. 75, and the second to a day's imprisonment.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a series of pamphlets, being translations of the articles that have appeared from time to time in the reports of the meetings of the East India Association at home. Mr. Jehangeer Byramjee Murzban is the author of these translations, which are rendered in very good Guzerati. He has put them in a free and readable style; and we believe they will be extensively read in Guzerat and Kattywar. Such pamphlets are useful, for the publications in them though sometimes defaced by the partisanship, are, nevertheless, calculated to enlighten the minds of the Chiefs and other potentates of Western India, as to the relations existing between the Indian and Home Governments, their revenue systems, taxation, &c.

THE STYLE OF THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Yesterday in the Small Causes Court, before Judge Manockjee Cursetjee, a Marwary sued a Hindoo to recover Rs. 300. The Judge (to the Defendant)—What are you, Sir?—Defendant—I am a clerk to Messrs. Thacker and Chalk, solicitors. The Judge—Oh! you are a solicitors' clerk. Attorneys' clerks are wiser than others. Why don't you pay him the money, Sir? Defendant—I have no means to do so. I will pay by instalments. The Judge—Don't go to the Marwary again, go to the Insolvent Court.

In another case a Marwary sued a Hindoo clerk to recover some money on a promissory note. Mr. Manockjee to the Defendant—What are you? Defendant—I was formerly a clerk in the Mercantile Bank. Mr. Manockjee—What do you say about this claim? Defendant—I am a poor man, and how am I to pay him? Mr. Manockjee—You put on a good alpaca coat and a round turban, and you say that you have no means to pay. Why don't you take the benefit of the Act? Defendant—Why should I do so? I will

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pay him by instalments. Mr. Manockjee—Pay him in a week, or go to the Insolvency Court.

The Ullunder Fair.—This fair commences on Thursday; consequently the authorities have issued orders to the Mambletdar and others to adopt precautionary measures to improve the sanitary condition of the place during the time the fair is held.—*Poona Observer.*

HIGH COURT.—7th December.

(Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

139-71—Dr. Dallas, for pauper—Mithebai, widow, *v.* Bhanjee Purshotum and another—Jefferson and Payne.

757-69—C. Tyabjee—Poonjarall Khoosheeram v. Sewlall Moteelall—Acland, Prentis and Bishop.

927-70—C. Tyabjee—Hajee Soolamon Hajee Chotanee v. Nanabhoy Boodherdass and another—K. Morojee.

153-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Jefferjee Hebtoolla and another v. Dwarkadass Luckmidass and others—C. Tyabjee.

155-71—G. J. Mody—Ramdeer Gunesh *v.* The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Limited, and others—No appearance.

150-71—C. Tyabjee—Tapidass Munordass and another *v.* Sewjaram Rudhakessen—G. S. Judge.

187-71—H. E. Hope—Ambaram Nurbharam *v.* Cassinath Bulal and others—G. J. Mody.

193-71—Thacker and Chalk—Bhowanee Ramjee *v.* Eduljee Nusserwanjee—Keir, Prescot and Winter.

205-71—Thacker and Chalk—John Morton Dreman *v.* Clevenrent Davidson L—Leathes and Crawford.

217-71—C. Tyabjee—S. Tyabjee and another *v.* The Agra Bank, Limited—Manisty and Fletcher.

219-71—R. J. Abraham—Thackersey Narayenjee *v.* Bomanjee Merwanjee—Leathes and Crawford.

223-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Kulluckdina Khulfanbhoy *v.* Chundoo Rugoonath.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The screw steamer Nebraska, Captain Mackintosh, from London to Bombay, passed through the Suez Canal on the 1st instant.

The s. s. Pearl, Captain Morrison, arrived yesterday with a general cargo and the following passengers from Cochin:—Mr. Dyson, Mr. Volgee, and 30 deck.

A new Steam Navigation Company has been formed at Trieste, under most influential directors, who purpose running a line of steamers to the Mediterranean ports, Bombay, and the East generally.

The s. s. Oriental, Captain Smith, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. G. Moir, Mr. E. Baudry, Mr. G. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie, Mr. W. Barker, and 25 deck passengers.

The s. s. Egitto, Captain Coboara, sailed yesterday for Genoa, &c., with a cargo of 1,348 bales of cotton, 1,020 cwts. of coffee, and the following passengers:—

For Marseilles—Mrs. Watkins, child, and aya.
For Genoa—Mr. D. Onorato and Mr. Mungorin.
For Aden—Mr. Robert Peck and 15 native deck passengers.

ALTERATION IN SAVAGE ISLAND LIGHT.

The India Office has given notice that the following alteration has been made in the light on Savage Island, entrance to Akyab harbour, Arracan. The fixed white light is changed to a *fixed and flashing* white light, showing a flash *every minute*; its elevation is 95 feet above the level of the sea. The illuminating apparatus is now dioptric or by lenses of the third order.

The Netherlands Government has given notice of the following recently discovered banks in Carimata Strait:—

Willem Bank, discovered by H. N. M. S. Willem at the southern entrance of the Strait. It is about half a mile in extent north and south, and about a cable broad, and has three fathoms water on it with six to eight fathoms close-to. Position, lat. 3° 52′ 40″ S., 109° 42′ 40 E.

Condor Bank—The ship Condor struck on this shoal, but did stop to examine it; the ship, however, made water immediately after she struck. It lies N. by E. ½ E. 3½ miles from Nangka Island. Position, lat. 2° 22′ 20″ S., long. 108° 37′ 15″ E.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water Time		High Water Height		December.	Low Water Time		Low Water Height	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H.	M.	FT.	IN.
5	34 m	3	5	Wednesday ... 6	0	17 a	2	9
[illegible]	22 a	1	8					
6	38 m	3	8	Thursday ... 7	0	16 m	2	1
7	42 a	2	8		1	19 a	3	11
7	43 m	3	11	Friday ... 8	1	36 m	2	6
8	50 a	4	2		2	18 a	5	1
8	31 m	4	8	Saturday ... 9	2	42 m	2	10
9	35 a	5	6		2	59 a	6	6
9	16 m	4	8	Sunday ... 10	3	32 m	3	3
10	23 a	6	8		3	41 a	7	10
10	0 m	5	1	Monday ... 11	4	21 m	3	7
11	7 a	7	6		4	24 a	8	10
10	46 m	5	5	Tuesday ... 12	5	5 m	3	9
11	54 a	7	11		5	11 a	9	6

New Moon, 12th, 8h. 51m., A.M.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

Yesterday at the High Court, the following short causes were disposed of by the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent:—

MAHOMED ALLY V. THE RUTNAGHERRY SAW MILL COMPANY.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendants' company, of which Mr. Arthur Crawford was the chairman and manager.

Mr. Taylor said the company had a registered office in Bombay, and the summons in the case was sent through the post, and another summons was sent to the company's office in Rutnagherry. The office in Bombay was a private house, the bungalow of Mr. Arthur Crawford, the chairman, manager, and a director of the company. The learned counsel read a letter from the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies in Bombay, which shewed that the last registered office of the company was at Malabar Hill, house No. 131, in November last.

A clerk from the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies produced a letter from Mr. Arthur Crawford, notifying that the office of the company had been removed to Malabar Hill, house No. 131, from the 15th November 1870. That was the last notice they had received of a change of the office of the company.

Mr. Taylor, in answer to his Lordship, said this was the mode of serving a notice according to the Act.

The Judge remarked it might have been served according to the Act; but if it turned out that there was nobody in the house, the plaintiff might be—what was called—stealing a decree; and it would afterwards have to be set aside. Of course his Lordship knew nothing of the facts of the case.

Mr. Taylor said he was coming to that. He would prove the service and shew that the summons had been served in the proper way.

A Post Office clerk produced a registered packet addressed to defendants at their registered office, on which were written words to the effect that nobody was deputed to receive the letter, as Mr. Crawford was gone.

The Judge was understood to say he could not allow such a mode of proving service to be admitted as evidence.

Mr. Taylor said, according to the Act, service was to be effected by leaving the summons at the last registered place of business; and his client would take the risk of the decree being set aside.

A clerk of Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, plaintiff's solicitors, proved that he sent the packet produced in Court to the Post Office, and got a receipt for it.

Mr. Taylor—Will your Lordship admit this as good service?

The Judge—Oh yes, it is good service now.

Mr. Taylor said the action was brought to recover Rs. 7,273 for work and labour done, and for materials provided for the company by the plaintiff. It seems the G. I. P. Railway Company wanted waggons and entered into a contract for them with the defendants' company. Defendants supplied the timber and materials for the waggons, and plaintiff finished them. A bill for the work was presented to Mr. Crawford who passed a promissory note acknowledging that he owed plaintiff Rs. 7,273, payable on demand with interest, for work performed for the company. The work was done in 1868, while the promissory note, or whatever else it might be called, was given in August 1870.

Mahomed Ally, the plaintiff, a contractor by profession, remembered doing work two years ago for the Rutnagherry Saw Mill Company. He built waggons for the G. I. P. Railway Company. Mr. Crawford employed him on behalf of the Saw Mill Company. The materials were furnished to him, and he finished the waggons. Mr. Crawford was the manager of the business of the company. He paid witness nothing, but give him a promissory note on the 24th August 1870. The work was done in 1868. Mr. Crawford wrote and signed the note in witness' presence. He had received nothing on account.

To the Judge—I know it as a fact that Mr. Crawford was the manager of the company.

To Mr. Taylor—Since the note was written, I made verbal demands to Mr. Crawford for the money, and also sent him a written notice through my solicitors.

The Court entered a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 7,273, with interest and costs.

SOONDERDAS WAGHJEE V. DOSA THACKERSEY.

Mr. Mariott, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Leathes and Crawford, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff claimed from the defendant Rs. 5,152 under the following circumstances. On the 18th January 1870, defendant made a promissory note whereby he agreed to pay plaintiff Rs. 600. He was a moonim or manager of the plaintiff, and in such capacity was managing the business of plaintiff's firm. In 1869 he is alleged to have appropriated a sum of Rs. 600, for which he could not account, and eventually passed a promissory note for the amount. In June 1870, plaintiff was taken ill and compelled under medical advice to stay at Malabar Hill for several months. During his illness, defendant applied to the London, Asiatic, and American Company for money, pretending that plaintiff's firm was in great need just then, and they paid him Rs. 2,000 out of the advance which they were to make to plaintiff in respect of myrabolams shipped by him through them. The company caused defendant to sign the usual receipts and handed over to him a cheque for Rs. 2,000 drawn upon the New Bank of Bombay. Defendant cashed the cheque the same day and appropriated the amount without entering it in the plaintiff's books as usual. This was on the 3rd October last. Again on the 9th October, defendant applied to the London, Asiatic, and American Company for the balance of the advance above mentioned, and the Company drew a cheque on the New Bank of Bombay for Rs. 2,421; and after taking the usual receipt, handed the cheque to him, which he cashed and appropriated the amount without making any entry in plaintiff's books. A few days later he sent to plaintiff the keys of the cash-box, warehouse, &c., which were kept in his charge, and then kept out of plaintiff's way for some time. Plaintiff, on looking into his books, found no entry of the two amounts received by defendant from the London, Asiatic and American Company. Defendant subsequently sent one Mooljee Mowjee to plaintiff in order to compromise the claim, on the ground that the money he received had been, unfortunately, handed over to a friend, who invested it in trade and was unable to repay at once, and offering to make an immediate payment of Rs. 1,000, provided two years' time was allowed for the payment of the balance.

The plaint in this case was accepted as a short cause. The defendant had, however, put in a written statement, admitting that he passed the promissory note for Rs. 600, a sum which, as manager in plaintiff's employ, he lost or mislaid, but seeking to set off against it a sum of Rs. 262, which was due to him for wages. With reference to the two cheques received from the London, Asiatic and American Company, defendant said he handed them over to the plaintiff on the very day he respectively received them.

A number of witnesses were examined for the plaintiff, who most clearly established his case. Defendant had not a single witness to call on his behalf. At the conclusion of plaintiff's case, his Lordship warned him against rendering himself liable to a prosecution for perjury, but he persisted on going into the witness-box, and swore that plaintiff and one or two of his witnesses had stated in certain particulars what they knew to be false. Defendant's counsel declined to put him any questions; and he was, therefore, left at liberty to make his own statement to the Court. The Court gave judgment for plaintiff for Rs. 4,759, with interest, costs, and speedy execution.

The following short causes were heard yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley:—

GUNESHAMDAS GOORSANMULL V. SORABJEE MUNCHERJEE.

Mr. Scoble, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakoredas, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant appeared in person and admitted the debt. The Court made a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 45,371, with interest, costs, and immediate execution.

MEMON HAJEE SOOLIMAN V. BAJEE BEYABEBEE.

Mr. Marriott and Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, appeared for the plaintiff. It was ordered that the case should stand over until the return of the Judge's summons in chambers on the 7th instant.

HAJEE DADA ISMAIL V. JAMSETJEE MERWANJEE.

None of the parties in this case answered to his name; and the suit was accordingly ordered to be dismissed.

GOPALRAO MYRALL V. ATMARAM PRANJEEVUNDAS.

Mr. Scoble, instructed by Mr. Khunderow Morojee, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant appeared in person and admitted the claim, which had been inserted in his schedule, of which he produced a certified abstract. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff, with interest and costs, with a direction for stay of execution until further order.

PERSIAN GULF.

NEWS REPORT, DATED 18TH NOVEMBER.

The Turkish Government steam vessel Nineveh arrived at Bushire on the 16th instant and left for Constantinople, via Suez Canal, on the 17th.

It is reported that the Turkish Government steam vessel, the Asshur, will arrive at Bushire shortly with a Consul on the part of the Turkish Government for Bushire. A Consulate is being built and other preparations are being made for his reception.

The distress from the want of labour for the poor is getting greater every day, and even respectable families are selling off their property to obtain the means of existence.

No rain has yet fallen in Bushire, and in consequence the anxiety on this account is getting greater every day.

The British merchant steamer Mesopotamia leaves this day for London, via Suez Canal.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Nov. 5, steam Cashmere, from Busreh; 12, steamer India, from Bombay and intermediate ports; 14, ships Kusrovie and Fyz Allum, from Bombay, with rice; 16, Turkish Government steamer Nineveh, from Busreh; 17, bark Bhownuggur and steamer Mesopotamia, from Busreh.

Departures.—Nov. 6, steamer Cashmere, to Bombay; 13, steamer India, to Busreh; 17, Turkish Government steamer Nineveh, to Aden and, via the Suez Canal, to Constantinople; 18, ship Fyz Allum, to Busreh; steamer Mesopotamia, to Aden and, via Suez Canal, to London; and bark Bhownuggur, to Penang, in ballast.

Ship in Harbour.—Ship Kusrovie, Nackwa, Master.

SIND.

NEWS REPORT 25TH NOVEMBER 1871—FROM CAMP FUZZALKIE TANDA.

The Khan's force sent from Khelat has arrived in Cutchee and is pushing on to Bagh. It is said that Sirdar Moolla Mahomed has joined the rebels, and that they propose concentrating at Hajee-ka-Shue and Mittree, between Bagh and Dadur.

MUSCAT.

NEWS REPORTS FROM 10TH TO 24TH NOVEMBER 1871.

His Highness Seyyed Toorkee, having embarked in his corvette the Rahmanee, proceeded on the 23rd instant to visit the Batweh coast. Seyyed Hareb bin Khoweyanee has gone to Kishun to pay a visit to his brother Seyyed Salim.

Fevers continue to be very prevalent.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—13th November, ship Cutch Merchant from Calcutta; 19th, Turkish steamer Bransa, from Busreh; 21st, mail steamer Ethiopia, from Bombay, and Turkish merchant steamer Nineveh, from Bushire; 23rd, barque Dadelay, from Hurmooz; 24th, mail steamer India, from Persian Gulf.

Departures.—11th November, mail steamer Cashmere, to Bombay; 14th, ship Prince of Wales, to Zanzibar; 19th, steamer Sir John Lawrence, to Kurrachee; 21st, Turkish steamer Bransa, to Bombay, and mail steamer Ethiopia, to Persian Gulf; 22nd, Turkish merchant steamer Nineveh, to Aden.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE INFANT D. AUGUSTO OF PORTUGAL.

The following is a translation from the *Ultramar*, a Goa leading journal, of the 1st instant:—

Preparations are being pushed on for duly receiving His Royal Highness D. Augusto. The Governor General has appointed several influential gentlemen to form a committee to help the Municipality to carry out the arrangements.

The Municipality has likewise issued an order to the inhabitants of the city to keep the fronts of their houses neat and clean, and to adorn the same in the best manner possible, so that the city, on arrival of the Prince, may wear a pleasant appearance. There will be illuminations on the night of his arrival as well as on the two successive ones. It also invites all the inhabitants of the village to give, as long as he stays, all sorts of public demonstrations of delight; for instance, by concerts, dances, and other rejoicings.

This is the first time we are about to see amongst us a Portuguese prince.

Last Friday the full music band of Artillery played the Royal Hymn all round the city for the purpose of intimating the necessity of illumination. It was a novelty.

It is reported that the Government has subscribed towards the expenses of this reception the sum of Rs. 3,000, the Artillery 500 pardaos, Escola Mathematica 500 pardaos, &c. For pyrotechny alone Rs. 500 have been advanced. The Municipality has voted Rs. 2,500, and a subscription list is to be opened which, it is expected, will bring in a good round sum. Students of Escola Mathematica have opened another subscription list for the purpose of giving the Royal Prince a public demonstration. Triumphal arches are to cover the road of Boa Vista from the General Hospital to the Viceregal palace. The roads from the pier, "Camotius" to the palace, and from the palace to the Municipal Chambers, are to be carpeted, and the building itself adorned in the best manner possible. Two rich pavilions are to be erected, one at the pier and the other near the Municipality's Chambers.

A succession of balls is to be given. The Municipality in the name of the people will give one, to be followed by others from the Army, the Hindoos, and by Count Sarzedas at his own cost. It is reported that the Army is also going to erect a rich pavilion at its expense.

Two hotels are to be opened on this occasion.

American Appetites.—I have seen a man with six dishes beside him at breakfast, and doing ample justice to each. Only imagine what gastronomic powers must be possessed to dispose of a couple of mutton chops, a steak, eggs, fried bacon, hot rolls, fried potatoes, oysters, toast and milk, tea, coffee, smoking hot buck-wheat bread covered with treacle or black syrup, and then to wash it all down with a glass of new milk or icewater, the whole within the space of 20 minutes!—*Food Journal.*

"Maria," said a lady to a coloured servant, "that's the sixth silk dress you have worn since you came to me; pray, how many do you own?" "Only seven, missis; but I's saving my wages to buy another." "Seven! what use are silk dresses to you? Why, I don't own so many as that." "'Spect not, missis," said the smiling darkey; "you doesn't need 'em so much as I does. You see, you quality folks every body knows is quality; but we bettermost kind of culled pursons has to dress smart to distinguish ourselves from common niggers."

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

On Monday afternoon, the adjourned special meeting of the Bench of Justices was held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall. Mr. John Connon occupied the chair. There was a fair attendance of Justices.

PRELIMINARY.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, as you are aware, two meetings have been called for to-day—one, a special general meeting, and the other a special adjourned meeting. The latter is with respect to the Municipal Commissioner's Budget, which I believe it would be impossible for you to conclude in any kind of way to-day. Mr. Hope, our special Commissioner, is here to day, and he may wish to make a communication on the subject; but I suggest that now it would be better to enter upon the other business, which I think we can conclude in half an hour, if gentlemen will not make long speeches. If you will allow me, I will consider this a special general meeting of the Bench of Justices. The first business we will consider is a letter of Mr. Acting Chief Secretary Ravenscroft, No. 3,490 of 1871, General Department, dated 27th November 1871, on the subject of the appointment of Mr. Hope to act as Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, and on the abolition of the office of Controller. There is also a letter from Mr. Ravenscroft, dated 16th November, forwarding Government's resolution on the report of Mr. Hope's Committee regarding the state of the Municipal finances and the explanation furnished thereon by the late Municipal Commissioner and the Controller of Municipal Accounts; and also a letter from the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, dated 22nd November, on the subject of the resignation of Mr. Maidment. All these constitute one question, upon which Mr. Maxwell has given notice of a motion. If you are content with this order of procedure, I think it will be now competent for Mr. Maxwell to move his resolution.

Dr. Dallas—With all respect to the Chairman, I think we ought to say something to-day with regard to the first business set down here, the consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's budget. We are now in the last month of the year, and we are really going on without any authority whatever.

The Chairman—I think that in the course of half an hour we shall reach that. I am confident we will do so unless gentlemen will talk.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee—I am afraid you will not reach it in half an hour.

Dr. Dallas—No, of course you cannot.

The Chairman—Well, you will not, if you want to dispute every little point with the Chairman. [Dr Dallas—"O no."] If you wish to propose any different form of procedure than that which I have suggested, I am perfectly in the hands of the meeting. If you do not, I will take the liberty of calling upon Mr. Maxwell to make his motion. But in the first place, I suppose you will hold all these documents as read?

Silence seemed to give assent to this suggestion.

GOVERNMENT AND ITS REFUSAL TO APPOINT A COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY IN 1869.

Mr. Maxwell rose and said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—In proposing this resolution, I hope it will be understood that I am not doing so with the idea of being antagonistic to Government in any way whatever, but am merely anxious to set forth the position in which the Bench really stands. In 1869 the Bench took alarm at the state of the finances, and respectfully asked Government to appoint a Committee of Inquiry into them. This Government did not do, and the consequence is that the report of Mr. Hope's Committee shows that they were very wrong in refusing to grant this request. Had this Committee been formed in 1869, we would have discovered the state of impecuniosity into which the Municipality had been plunged, and the extravagant expenditure going on might have been stopped to a very great extent. (Hear, hear.) The Bench had very little power over the Executive at the time the mischief was done, and I am sorry to say that there has not been that care on the part of Government with regard to the Bench of Justices which there ought to have been. The constitution of the Bench ought to have been revised, and less of the official element allowed to remain, because by the present construction many gentlemen in Bombay have been excluded from the list whose services would have been of the greatest use to us. Had several of these gentlemen been on the list, we might, at an earlier stage of the proceedings, have been made aware, for instance, of Mr. Crawford's system of making payments in the shape of promissory notes. (Hear, hear.) Had this been done, the Bench would have taken quicker alarm at the style of administering their finances, and some severe restrictive measures would have been adopted. But of course not being made aware of this irregular mode of procedure very little notice was taken, and hence, to a great extent, our present condition. The resolution I now beg to propose explains itself so well that it requires no further explanation from me:—

"That this Bench, while acknowledging, with regret, the justice of the censures on the late Commissioner and Controller, recorded in the Resolution of Government, is of opinion that the state of confusion into which the Municipal finances have been allowed to fall might have been avoided if the Government of Bombay had consented to appoint the Committee of Inquiry asked for by the Justices in 1869, or if the Bench itself had been composed wholly of residents and ratepayers of Bombay, and had possessed the power of controlling the financial administration of the Municipality."

Mr. Narayen Wasudewjee—In the ordinary course of things one might naturally expect that the Government, which introduced a new Municipal constitution and an altogether new fiscal system here in 1865, would have watched with the utmost vigilance the progress of events which affected the interests of this town. But it appears to me, that the only object of passing that cumbersome legislative enactment known as Act II. of 1865, was to relieve the Imperial exchequer of a good many of its burdens. Once that that object was attained it was a matter of supreme indifference to Government whether the taxation thus introduced was cruelly unjust and oppressive, or whether the Executive administered the law in the spirit in which the Legislature had enacted it. After four years' experience, when in 1868 we had been landed into a deficit of 15 lacs, but which now appears to have been greater, the Municipal Commissioner, in vindicating his own character from adverse criticism, himself went up to Government asking for an enquiry into his administration. He wrote a letter dated the 10th December 1868 to the Chief Secretary to Government, and in para. 8 of it said:—

"I am accused of having overburdened the town with taxes and of reckless extravagance. * * * The necessity for an enquiry by an independent Government Commission is even greater than it was in 1865."

To this honest and reasonable request, however, Government replied on the 5th January 1869, that they were unable to comply with it. This Bench then took up the subject within three weeks of this reply of Government to Mr. Crawford, for on the 25th January we passed a Resolution to this effect:—

"Proposed by C. Currey, Esq., and seconded by John Connon, Esq., that the Bench concur in the recommendation contained in the Report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, that the Municipality be authorised to raise a loan of fifteen lacs having a currency of ten years, for temporary purposes, and hereby sanction the same, and that with a view of adopting the most effective means for placing the Municipality on a proper basis with the least possible delay, the Bench submit for the consideration of H. E. the Governor in Council the expediency of appointing a Government Commission to enquire into and report upon the system and administration of the Municipality, and upon the changes which are necessary in the constitution of the Municipality and in the Municipal Act."

On the 22nd of March we received a reply, which said:—

"The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council before taking any action in this matter desires to be favored with a clear expression of opinion on the part of the Justices as to the extent to which they consider the present administration has been and is defective, and also as to the mode by which they themselves propose to remedy those defects."

Notwithstanding this reply, which was only too well calculated to throw cold water upon its spirits, the Bench did not fail to pursue the subject. They again addressed to Government a long letter seriously and earnestly protesting that a Government Commission was absolutely necessary. They also took occasion to point out the subjects to which the investigation should be directed. I cannot do better than read the letter itself: its warning voice is unmistakeable:—

"I am directed by H. M.'s Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 742 G. D, dated the 22nd March, in which you request a clear expression of opinion on the part of the Justices as to the extent to which they consider the present Municipal administration has been and is defective, and also as to the mode by which they would themselves propose to remedy those defects."

"The Worshipful Bench desire me to state, in reply, that it is their unanimous opinion that the operation of the Municipal Act of 1865, although it has been attended with many and great advantages to the community, has been in many respects unsuccessful, and now requires revision.

"The Bench believe that the experience of the last three years has shewn in what respects the Act requires to be amended, and, without going into details, the main points which they desire should be subjected to investigation by a Commission, are these:—

"1. The relation in which the Municipal Commissioner ought to stand to the Bench of Justices in order to give that body an efficient control over his proceedings.

"2. The introduction of a better system of checking and auditing the Municipal expenditure.

"3. The improvement of the present system of the incidence and collection of Municipal taxation.

"4. The amendment of the provisions of the Act in regard to sanitation.

"In connection with the first of these points of enquiry, H M's Justices are desirous that the whole question of the constitution of the Municipality, including that of the Bench of Justices, should be open for consideration of the Commission.

"The Worshipful Bench are not prepared at present to suggest the mode by which they would themselves propose to remedy the defects which experience has shewn to exist in the system and administration of the Municipality. A discussion of those defects by the Bench itself would in all probability lead to no practical result; and it is manifest that a large public body like the Bench would find great difficulty in dealing with those questions in the first instance.

"They have therefore requested Government to appoint a Commission. When the Report of that Commission is laid before them, the Bench will have to consider specific recommendations upon the points which have formed the subject of enquiry, and the discussion will thus be narrowed within limits which will render it possible for a large public body to take it up. In the meanwhile the Worshipful Bench desire to be allowed to reserve the expression of their opinion as to the best remedy for the existing evils."

On the 8th of May we received a reply from the Chief Secretary to Government, of which it is useful for the present purpose only to advert to para. 9 in which their refusal to appoint a Commission is contained:—

"The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council thinks it inexpedient to refer to a Commission general questions involving radical changes in the constitution of the Municipality. In the opinion of H. E. in Council a Commission is not a suitable tribunal to which to refer such an enquiry."

It will have been seen that the whole of this correspondence ended in no good result. The application of the late Municipal Commissioner and of the Bench, the universal cry of the people, the warnings of the Press, both English and Vernacular—nothing in fact served to rouse the attention of the Bombay Government to this important matter. If this Government had not the inclination to take a comprehensive review of the whole question of our liability in respect of the Vehar Lake, if they had not the will to reimburse the amount which the Government of India had allotted to this Presidency town out of the one per cent income tax collections for local improvements, if they could not see the injustice of imposing upon us the burden of contributing towards the construction of the overbridges to relieve the traffic obstructed by themselves, surely they could have acceded to our request for an independent Commission to enquire into the causes which led to the failure of their own act. (Hear, hear.) Seeing that we had already contributed during four years a sum of over a crore and a quarter of rupees towards our Municipal administration, was it too great a concession to ask at the hands of Government for a Commission of Enquiry when in 1868 we were called upon to borrow no less than fifteen lacs for current expenses and to fill up a yawning deficit in our Exchequer. They might have reflected that the Justices as a body would have been loathe to record their humiliation in asking for an enquiry had there not been sufficient reason for doing so. And yet at the end of 1871 when the long-prayed-for Commission has exploded the whole thing they now express their surprise at the confusion in which the finances of this Municipality have fallen! (Hear, hear.) I respectfully submit, that the responsibility of our Municipal mismanagement, at least ever since we sent that letter of ours on the 27th January 1869, rests with Government. (Hear, hear.) The late Municipal Commissioner who was ostensibly subordinate to the Bench had been so backed by Governmental influence as to be virtually placed in a position to dictate to the Bench, and had only to await the fiat from Government House to act in open defiance to the Justices. The recent dealing with the Municipal Exchequer by Government in the matter of the police is one instance, and a very striking one, of how the Municipal Commissioner was set by Government in open defiance against the Bench. (Hear, hear.) After all that has occurred we cannot record the resolution of Government without at the same time distinctly declaring and putting on record our sense of the responsibility of Government in the bringing about of the present chaos of Municipal finance. This I conceive the resolution which I am seconding does in a proper tone and spirit. (Applause.)

The Chairman—You have now heard the proposal moved and seconded, and I will put it to the meeting.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—Sir, I agree with what has fallen from the last speaker in regard to the tardy justice which the Government of Bombay have come forward to do to the Municipality. It is extremely tardy. Year after year, from the proceedings of the Bench, it is patent to the public, and therefore to Government, how municipal affairs have been going on, and in what direction they have been tending. The investigations of the Committee which Government appointed in 1868 on the subject of the loan which it was necessary to procure for the purpose of paying off debts to a large amount, contracted for current expenditure, convinced Government that municipal affairs were not properly managed. It was therefore the duty of Government to watch with a keen eye how, after the loan had been given, municipal affairs were going on—whether they were improving or tending in a contrary direction. The proceedings of the Bench, the discontent of the public, which increased from year to year, ought to have convinced Government as to the necessity of a thorough inquiry into the conduct and mismanagement of Municipal affairs long before the latter part of the year 1871. The ratepayers, the public of Bombay, sent petition after petition to the Bench and to Government, and public discontent was manifested in a variety of ways during the last three years, and yet it is a matter much to be deplored that Government did not take any notice of public dissatisfaction and discontent, and paid no attention whatever to the repeated solicitations of the Bench to get a good, independent, and thorough inquiry into the conduct of municipal affairs. If that inquiry had been granted, the Municipality of Bombay would have been in a much better condition in a financial point of view than it has been. It would have been saved a multitude of debts caused by Municipal mismanagement—unauthorised debts and unauthorised expenditure. Therefore, I agree with the last speaker in deploring the tardiness of Government in coming forward to do justice to the Municipality and putting its affairs in a proper mode of conducting. (sic.)

Mr. Janardhun S. Gadgill—I beg to ask the proposer or the seconder of this motion, what he means by these words: "If the Bench itself had been composed wholly of residents and ratepayers of Bombay." Residents and ratepayers!—what is meant by that? In one sense everybody residing in Bombay is a resident. In another sense, any European would be considered a resident, or any native who has landed property.

The Chairman (sarcastically)—"O."

Mr. Janardhun—I beg to ask the meaning and the object of these words.

The Chairman—I do not think Mr. Maxwell need answer it.

Mr. Maxwell made no signs of granting the information sought, and

Mr. S. Shapoorjee Bengalee then said—The resolution of Government requires a few observations from me as a member of the Committee. I shall confine myself entirely to that part of the Government resolution which refers to that report. My observations may also tend to explain some points that require to be considered by the Bench regarding this Government resolution. I have written them out, and if the Bench will kindly give me permission I will read them. [Mr. Nowrojee—"O yes—go on."] They are observations upon some points of the Government resolution in which I think injustice is done to Mr. Hope. I will now read them with your permission:—"His Excellency in Council inclines to the conclusion that the picture drawn by Mr. Hope's Committee represents the position of the Corporation in the most unfavourable aspect." I can assure the Bench that such a remark on the part of Government shows that it has not as yet complete information before it regarding the affairs of our Municipality. If Mr. Hope's Committee had any desire to show the position of the Corporation in a more unfavourable light than it really is in, nothing could have been more easier for them than to add to the liabilities of the Corporation the entire annual contribution of 2½ lacs of rupees required to be set aside for Drainage Works under section 8 of the Municipal Act. This annual contribution ought to amount at the close of this year to 16½ lacs of rupees, and which sum has no existence at present. I will read this section 8, and the Bench will see from it that it would have been difficult for Government strictly to deny this additional liability of the Municipality, if the committee had chosen to admit it out of any desire to represent the picture darker than it really is:—

"The Municipal Commissioner as hereinafter appointed, shall, until the complete system of sewerage and drainage within the said city agreed upon between the Governor in Council and the Bench of Justices, shall have been completed, and all the expenses thereof have been defrayed, and all moneys borrowed for the payment of such expenses and interest thereon shall have been repaid, set apart for the purposes abovementioned, out of the Municipal Fund, an annual sum of two hundred and fifty thousand rupees. If such system of sewerage or drainage has been completed, and all the expenses thereof have been defrayed, and all moneys borrowed for the payment of such expenses and interest thereon have been repaid, before the expenses incurred by Government for the construction of the said Vehar Water Works shall have been repaid the said annual sum of Rs. 2,50,000 directed by the preceding section, to be appropriated annually to the repayment of the expenses of the said works."

Now it cannot be said that the requirements of this section have been complied with. In addition to the very large accumulations of the year previous to July 1865 having been written off, Rs. 11,96,407 out of the 16½ lacs which ought to have accumulated subsequently have been spent by the Commissioner in accordance with the direct or implied grants made by the Bench, and when the items composing these Rs. 11,96,407 come to be examined, I believe it will be found that the bulk of them have been illegally placed against this contribution. The Committee might therefore have easily increased in accordance with law the amount of the Municipal deficit from Rs. 21,92,860 as stated in their report to Rs. 33,89,267. But they have only admitted the balance between the sum of Rs. 11,96,407 and 16½ lacs, spent for the general purposes of the Municipality, namely, Rs. 4,28,593 as requiring to be replaced. This ought to satisfy any one that the Committee could not have been anxious to hold up the position of the Municipality worse than could be helped. However, as special legislation is now to be resorted to for the purpose of sanctioning illegal appropriations of various municipal funds, it may be worth the Bench bearing in mind that it would be advisable to obtain legislative sanction for the misappropriation of the entire sum of 16½ lacs of the Drainage Fund, and to require the annual contribution of 2½ lacs to be abolished for the present. But the Bench will probably notice that what I am now stating as requisite is contrary to what the late Commissioner writes in paragraph 12 of his reply to the report of Mr. Hope's committee. He says there:—"I dissent from the Committee as to the absolute necessity, legal or otherwise, to replace the sums diverted from the Drainage Fund or not invested for its benefit. The Justices, acting under the advice of counsel, and with the sanction of Government, have on a former occasion written off similar items to a very large amount;" and in support of these views Mr. Crawford has referred in a marginal note to pages 6 and 7 of the report of Mr. Maxwell's Committee of the Bench in 1867. These pages 6 and 7 contain the case and opinion thereon of the Hon. Mr. White on the subject of the Drainage Fund. But Mr. White's opinion on the subject, as some of the Justices may remember, is the reverse of what Mr. Crawford has now made out. The large sum written off on a former occasion from the Drainage Fund, alluded to by Mr. Crawford, consisted of accumulations *prior* to the passing of the Municipal Act of 1865, because, according to Mr. White, the old Municipal Act of 1858 having been repealed no proceedings could be taken to compel payment of vast instalments; on the other hand, Mr. White is positive that the same could not be done with the drainage contributions accruing since 1st July 1865, when the present Municipal Act came in force. I shall read Mr. White's opinion here—

"I am of opinion that the Justices might be compelled by *mandamus*, to raise under section 8 of Bombay Municipal Act of 1865 an annual sum of Rs. 2,50,000 to meet the expense of the Sewerage and Drainage Works referred to in that section, and the annual sum to be applied towards the repayment of the money lent to Government for the Vehar Water Works. As soon as the cost of drainage is paid, Government would have an additional interest in the expenditure of money, for the drainage scheme, advanced by Government to the Municipality, 2 and 3. I am also of opinion that Government had a similar remedy against the Commissioners under section 31, Act XXV. of 1858, when they failed to set apart Rs. 2,50,000, in pursuance of that section. *But I think that with respect to any such failure prior to the coming in force of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, no remedy exists*; for Act XXV of 1858 is repealed with certain *salvos*, none however of which appear to me to embrace a proceeding by mandamus as compelling the performance by the Commissioner of the provision of section 31. The Rs. 2,50,000 mentioned in that section is not I think 'money due and owing by, or receivable from the Municipal Commissioners,' within the meaning of section 4 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, nor is I think the omission of setting apart Rs. 2,50,000 'an act or offence done or committed by the Commissioner,' within the meaning of section 1 of the latter Act. Nor do the words in the last paragraph of section 1, in my opinion, apply to the case.

"20th Nov. 1867." "J. S. White.

There is another statement in the resolution of Government following immediately the one I have already quoted, which I think is also founded on misinformation. It is this:—

"In calculating the funds which were necessary to place the affairs of the Corporation upon a sound foundation and in good working order, without selling any portion of the real property vested in the Municipality, the Committee were right in not taking into account the saleable value of this property; but in forming a correct estimate of the financial situation, the fact must be borne in mind that a large portion of the Municipal expenditure has been invested in immoveable property in the shape of markets, slaughter-houses, Vehar water works, lands, &c., which return a large income and form irrespective of the loans raised upon these properties a very valuable and productive estate."

If by the last sentence in this paragraph it is meant, as is apparent, that the Markets, Slaughter-houses, Vehar Water Works, &c., yield large revenues to the Municipality after providing for the interest and working expenses, then I think Government are wrong in saying so. The Government appear to have been guided in this by Mr. Crawford, who, in his reply to Mr. Hope's committee, has put down the annual income of the Vehar Water Works at Rs.4,00,000. But the *gross* income for the last five years has actually been as follows:—

1866 Gross income Rs. 3,30,797	1869 Gross income	Rs. 2,85,387
1867 ,, ... 3,27,718	1870 ,,	 3,66,985
1868 ,, ... 4,39,494*		
	Total in five years....	Rs. 17,50,381

* (Including Rs. 156,680 for arrears from Government.)

Out of the above annual income, the payments to Government of Rs. 1,75,000 per annum must be deducted, and also the working expenses, and cost of repairs, which latter I beg to state for each year:—

1866 Working expenses and repairs ....Rs. 1,28,126	1870 Work'g exp'ses &c.	1,28,405
1867 ditto 2,14,671		7,31,140
1868 ditto 1,53,923	Instalments to Govt ...	8,75,000
1869 ditto 1,06,915		
	Total in five years .Rs.	16,06,140

These figures show that the surplus from the water works has hitherto averaged barely Rs. 30,000 a year. I may add that the Vehar water debt to Government is nearly the same as it was in 1865, and there will be a balance of about Rs. 88,000 of expenditure over income to settle with the Municipal Fund proper at the end of the current year. I am aware, however, that good management may hereafter give us a surplus out of the Vehar water revenues of about 1½ lac of rupees per annum, but Mr. Hope's committee cannot go beyond the actual result before them, and as Government appear to have believed that there is already large annual surplus revenue realized from the water works, I think it necessary that they should be put right on that head. Then with reference to the revenues of the markets and slaughter-houses. The gross annual revenues are about 2 lacs of rupees, and the expenditure about Rs. 30,000 or net Rs. 1,70,000. We have hitherto only raised 6,15,000 rupees by way of loan on the security of the markets, and for the balance of the cost of the markets and slaughter-houses, namely, 1½ lacs of rupees, we shall either have to raise a loan in the same way as before, or borrow from the Government of India; and the interest and sinking fund on the total amount of loans will absorb the whole of the market and slaughter-house revenues. It is also a question well worth considering whether heavy market fees, levied out of proportion to the value of the market buildings, have not the tendency to become a tax on the food sold there, and whether our own market fees have not already assumed that form. There is also in the resolution of Government a covert reflection on the labours of Col. Marriot's committee of the Legislative Council of 1869, and a want of acquaintance with the financial position of the Municipality during the earlier period of its existence, which ought to be noticed. I find nothing in the report of Mr. Hope's committee to justify the observations of Government made on both these subjects in extenuation of Mr. Crawford's faults. These remarks of Government have been probably founded on the strength of statements made in Mr. Crawford's reply to the Committee, without Government taking the trouble to ascertain their correctness. Mr. Crawford has brought more frequently of late, and very unfairly I think, Mr. Cassels' Municipal Budget for 1865 laid before the Legislative Council, showing the deficit for that year at 19½ lacs of rupees, in the municipal fund proper, the Bench will be good enough to note, not in the Municipality as a whole. I have a copy of Mr. Cassels' budget here, and to begin with it shows that he intended to provide 7½ lacs of rupees for "Drainage Works, 1863-64-65," which sums we know were never set aside, and the deduction of this single item of 7½ lacs would at once bring down his estimated deficit in the Municipal fund proper to 12 lacs of rupees, against Rs. 5,41,000 of 4 per cent. Rs. 6,00,000 of 5½ per cent.—total Rs. 11,41,000 of Government paper then actually held by the Municipality on account of the Drainage Fund. Besides this, it should be borne in mind that Mr. Cassels' budget contained recommendations for such large items of expenditure as scavenging and watering 5 lacs in addition to general conservancy 2 lacs, repairs to tanks and drains 1 lac, metalling 5 lacs, Foras roads required to complete 5 lacs, sand stone 1 lac, latrines 3 lacs, &c., &c., some of which amounts were only partly spent and others not spent at all. If Government had sought information on this subject, that is, about the position of the Municipality shortly after Mr. Crawford took charge, they would have found a trustworthy document at page 21 of the Municipal Report for 1865. This document is signed by the late Controller, Major Thacker, and contains, as I believe, a very carefully prepared statement of the financial condition of the Municipality on 31st December 1865, assuming all collections gathered in and all claims settled. Major Thacker makes out a balance standing in favour of the Municipality on 31st December 1865 at Rs. 5,61,387, besides movable stock valued at Rs. 7,74,302 or "total in favour of the Municipality"—I use Major Thacker's own words—of Rs. 13,35,689. This certainly does not support the statement of Government in the second paragraph of the resolution that Mr. Crawford had to enter upon his duties with an imperfect knowledge of the financial condition of the Municipality. I am aware that Mr. Crawford always tried to throw on the past the burden of his financial mismanagement, but there are ample records existing to prove the contrary to the satisfaction of any one who would take the trouble to refer to them. That late attempt on the part of Mr. Crawford to throw on Colonel Marriott's committee of 1867 the discredit of having committed "a grave error" by which less funds were supplied by the 15 lacs loan than were needed, is also of the same nature as his previous attempt; and I regret very much that Government by their resolution have given countenance to what I am sure is an unjustifiable reflection on the labours of Colonel Marriott's committee. After the publication of Col. Marriott's letter in Tuesday's *Times of India*, little remains for me to say on the subject, but I can testify that his committee were anxious to provide, according to the language of their own report, "for complete removal of all excuse for perpetuation of irregular arrangements or doubtful legality, by which the real state of the Municipal Fund is obscured and effective control of it hindered," but the accounts placed before them from the Municipal Office were understated on the expenditure side by Rs. 3,09,482 and overstated on the receipt side by Rs. 2,30,557 for which Col. Marriott's committee could not possibly be responsible. Col Marriott, however, fortunately for himself, as it now seems, had his report forwarded to the Bench for opinion, and I shall read here a paragraph from the speech of the Chairman, Mr. Scoble, at the Bench meeting on 25th January 1869, when a reply was directed to be sent to Government, accepting the results of Colonel Marriott's committee as correct:—

"THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL LOAN.

"The Chairman said the first business before the Bench was to consider the report of the Select Committee on the Bombay Municipal Loan Bill. The report of the Committee with the appendices had been circulated to the Justices and must be taken as read. With reference to the report of the Select Committee, he would beg to call the attention of the Bench to the following passage in the proceedings of the Finance Committee on the 20th January 1869. The Committee concur in the estimate of the amount that will be required to meet the present liabilities of the Municipality (viz., 15 lacs), and recommend the Bench to sanction the raising of a loan to that amount, having a currency of ten years, in lieu of the loan of 8 lakhs having a currency of 8 years, sanctioned by Bench resolution of the 26th August 1868."

The insufficiency of the loan was therefore not owing to any shortcomings on the part of Col. Marriott's committee, and if anybody was responsible for the error it was the late Commissioner and Controller, a fact by the side of which the apologetic statement in the Government resolution, that the late Commissioner had difficulties to contend with "in consequence of the inadequacy of the means supplied to him in 1869," which statement casting a slur as it does on Col. Marriott and his colleagues is neither correct nor fair. (Applause.)

Dr. Dallas—I think you had better let the other resolution go first.

The Chairman—If it is anything in the form of an amendment, I beg you will propose it afterwards. I am sure you will not think it a personal reflection when I express my regret that gentlemen of your intelligence and ability should not have given some notice of these matters. I have seen this resolution for the first time this afternoon. I appeal to gentlemen in general that it is very desirable that they should give us full notice of what we are to propose or oppose, and then our conclusions for or against will be much more rational.

Mr. James Taylor said he thought the Chairman was wrong. It was not necessary to give notice of amendments. (Laughter.)

The Chairman—I did not say it is necessary, but that it is very desirable.

Mr. Maxwell's resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. Sorabjee read his motions, which were as follow:—

"That the Bench approve of the suggestion of Government to condone by legal enactment the misapplication of Rs. 4,21,384 from the Drainage Loan and of Rs. 55,105 from the House rate loan, referred to in the 6th paragraph of the report of Mr. Hope's Committee.

"2. That the Bench beg to recommend to Government that the annual contribution of 2½ lacs of rupees under section 8 of Act 2 of 1865, not having been hitherto set aside as required by law, the same be condoned by legal enactment.

"3. That Government be further requested to rescind that portion of the Municipal Act which renders it compulsory on the Municipality to set aside 2½ lacs of rupees per annum for future drainage purposes, the financial position of the Municipality at present rendering such relief necessary.

"4. The Bench consider, as at present advised, that after condoning the illegal appropriation of money from the *drainage fund*, the Drainage Loan, and the House rate Loan, the sum of Rs. 15 lacs will suffice to meet the current debts and obligations of the Municipality and provide a working cash balance of about 2½ lacs of rupees. But the Bench at the same time are however of opinion, that until the new Commissioner has been for some time in office it would be premature to fix the amount of the loan that may be required."

Dr. Dallas—I second the first one.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee—I second the others. (Laughter.)

It was agreed that Mr. Nowrojee should second them all, and on being put to the meeting they were carried unanimously.

FURNISHING A COPY OF REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF THE BENCH TO ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

The Chairman—There is here a letter, dated 22nd November, from the Accountant General, requesting to be furnished with a copy of the report of the meetings of the Justices with reference to Mr. Hope's Committee's report and the orders of the Bombay Government thereon. I do not suppose the Bench will object to this. The Accountant General is a member of this Bench. I beg to move as follows:—

"That the Accountant General be furnished with such copies of the Municipal weekly reports of collection as he may require."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel and carried unanimously.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. HOPE AS MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The Chairman—The next business before us is the letter from Mr. Acting Chief Secretary Ravenscroft on the subject of the appointment of Mr. Hope to act as Municipal Commissioner, and on the abolition of the office of Controller. You are aware of the terms of the letter, and I suggest that it be recorded.

Mr. Maclean—I move—

"That with reference to Mr. Ravenscroft's letter of the 27th November, promising Government will, with 'as little delay as possible, introduce into the Legislative Council a short Act to provide for the performance of the duties of Controller at a less charge to the Municipal Fund,' the Bench desires once more to record its conviction that the appointment of a Committee of Justices, with power to control the Municipal expenditure, is absolutely necessary to secure real economy, and that, without such a Committee, the Bench feels it cannot be expected to fulfil the duties entrusted to it by Act II. of 1865."

I have very little to say in recommending this resolution to the notice of the Bench. It is really a corollary to the proposition which has been already brought forward by Mr. Maxwell and carried unanimously by the Bench. That resolution practically affirmed that the Bench might probably have prevented the financial confusion that existed if the Act of 1865 had given them the legal power to control the financial expenditure of the Municipality. Well, if the Bench has affirmed that proposition, it follows that in the future we cannot consider ourselves able to fulfil our duties unless we have that power the want of which we regret in the past. (Hear, hear.) I need hardly say that in bringing forward this resolution I disclaim any want of confidence in the gentleman who has come among us to fulfil the rather thankless office of Municipal Commissioner. (Hear, hear.) This resolution has no reference to persons, and it is not intended to take cognizance of them at all. It simply affirms one simple proposition, that when the Government of Bombay creates what purports to be in some degree a representative assembly, that assembly, having certain duties entrusted to it, that assembly cannot fulfil those duties unless it has some real independent power. (Hear, hear.) We have had in the past a Commissioner who was most anxious always to take the advice or assistance of the Bench in everything he did. We know he came forward frequently to us with questions, and I believe he was really anxious to listen to us, but being in a position where he could assure complete irresponsibility he was led into doing things that I am sure he regretted afterwards as bitterly as any one amongst us. I believe it will be better not only for the Government and the Bench, but for the Commissioner himself, that the relations in which the two bodies ought to stand to one another should be clearly defined. It is for this purpose that I bring forward this resolution to give us legal power to control the affairs of the Municipality. (Applause.)

Captain Henry—I have much pleasure in seconding that resolution.

Dr. Dallas—Mr. Chairman,—I think there has been a misapprehension about this letter of the Acting Chief Secretary to Government which Mr. Maclean has just read. For my part, I may say that to the best of my recollection it was at my instance that the suggestion or the addition was made to Mr. Maxwell's resolution, that there should be a Committee appointed *ad interim* to carry out the duties of Controller. It was purely from a legal point of view that I wished this added. I found it would be impossible for Mr. Hope, without some provision of that kind, or without the help of a regular Controller, to carry out the business of the Municipality and deal with the funds of the Municipality. These can be acted upon only by cheques signed by the Controller, and, as I have said, my idea was simply to overcome that legal difficulty. Mr. Maclean and the others who supported it perhaps understood me differently, but I think Government after reading our proceedings, and the few remarks I made in suggesting the addition, has answered us in that sense. I do not think the question was raised by the resolution alluded to that we sought to exercise any control over the Commissioner. The second paragraph of this letter may be slightly applicable to the views put forward by the Bench that it was necessary that there should be some person appointed in whom the office of Controller should vest, but you should bear in view the suggestion of Government itself that it would endeavour, by passing a short Act to save the Municipality in some degree the expenses of a Controller, in order to make up for the increased expenses entailed upon us by the appointment of Mr. Hope. However that may be, I am altogether opposed to our associating in Committee with the present Commissioner as a matter of principle. If the Commissioner should say to the Bench that he wishes the appointment of a Committee to aid him, by all means let us agree to his wish; but I must submit that our experience in the past does not justify us in asking him to take from us the assistance of a committee. During the whole tenure of Mr. Crawford's office, you had a committee of the most intelligent men in Bombay to guide him with their advice and experience, and you know what the result has been. Besides, I would ask, if after you have appointed Mr. Hope, a gentleman of such great experience, and given him a salary of Rs. 3,500 per month, can you not trust affairs to his management? I am merely looking at this from a general point of view and not from a personal. I do not think this committee should be appointed to assist him to economise. You know why he has been brought here. It is supposed he will be able to reduce the enormous expenses that are eating into the vitals of the Municipality, and therefore, as a matter of principle, as I have said, I do not think he requires the assistance of this Bench in that respect. Upon the general question of Municipal powers, I am at one with Mr. Maclean, and if the Government propose to introduce a new Act, let them do so by all means. But just now we are simply in a state of interregnum, and we are carrying on this Act for a few months until Government introduces the other one. In that particular point of view, I do not think Mr. Hope should have this committee. Further, as I have said, in regard to this matter, I do not think it is right for us to address a homily to Government upon remarks which in my opinion are not meant to convey what is attributed to them. I do not think this letter can be supposed to convey for one moment that the Government approve of the Bench of Justices in Bombay having control over the expenditure of the Municipality. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Maxwell—Dr Dallas forgets that the Finance Committee which went with Mr Crawford was simply a representative body, and had no power whatever. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Dallas—Of course not. If Mr. Crawford did not think proper to put all the facts and figures before them, of course they were perfectly powerless. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hope, who was received with warm applause, said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—I did not come down here in the expectation that the question which is involved in Mr. Maclean's resolution would be the first one on which I should be called to address you. I think, for some reasons which you can perhaps better apprehend after you have heard what I have to say on the matter of the Budget, that it might have been better in general, as well as more convenient to myself and one or two other gentlemen, if the order of taking the Budget first had been observed. However, without trenching materially on what I had intended to say at first, I may now briefly tell you that I accept with the utmost readiness the disclaimers, both of Mr. Maclean and Dr. Dallas, of the slightest want of confidence in me with regard to the measure now proposed, and if I feel it my duty to oppose the proposition brought before you, it is upon a totally different ground. I shall do so upon purely technical grounds and shall not mix it up with the matter of confidence or want of confidence. My reason is simply this, that I feel that some gentlemen are scarcely aware of what the detailed duties of the Controller are. The Controller is the general referee upon all claims and bills, and every other financial subject. I do not say whether that is a proper or an improper system, but I found it to be so four days ago, and therefore I think it my duty to explain it now. Upon receiving these bills it is his duty to address all the various departments whom they may concern—he may have to fight one day with the Executive Engineer, the next with the Health Officer, on the third day with somebody else, and so on; and he has to consult rules and regulations, and do fifty other things before he can determine whether the claim is a proper one or not. When all this is done, he puts his name to the cheque of the Commissioner. There is no doubt that a committee appointed by this Bench of Justices to take the office of Controller will perform their duties to the best of their ability, but it is for you to consider whether any committee would be able thoroughly to perform the detailed work which will be required from a person in the position of the Controller. If this committee is not prepared to go down and pass the whole of the day at this sort of work—writing letters, drafting letters, and checking bills—I for one will be at a loss to know how the committee can perform the duties of the Controller. If they are content to have the work done by clerks, and have a pile of papers brought into their offices two or three times a week, and put their names to them, then I can only say I would not need to be very careful in the items before I sent a bill of mine to be signed by them. (Laughter.) I have been making some inquiries regarding the Controllership and its duties, and as far as I have been able to make out, it will take two hours of careful work every day for me to do what would have to be done, but in order even to do that, I shall have to delegate a great deal of the drafting to the Accountant, who will be, of course, my superior officer, being on better pay. If the Justices think they can appoint a committee that will be able to go down to the Controller's office for two hours every day, they doubtless would be able to do exactly the same work that I now contemplate having to perform myself, and I need scarcely say, on my own part, that if this can be done, I shall be extremely delighted to be relieved of the labour. If either what I have said should induce the Justices, or Mr. Maclean himself perhaps, to reconsider the exact form of this proposition, or if again Government should not think fit to accept it, I may as well repeat what I have already said to several Justices, that it is my intention, for the sake of the Bench and my own protection, to introduce a system of weekly audit. I have been long accustomed to a fortnightly audit. But I have thought the weekly audit will be the best here, and it will enable us to see the state of our affairs on the Tuesday or Wednesday of every week. (Applause.) If it will be to the satisfaction of this Bench to appoint a committee to come down on the Wednesdays, say, to inspect the document which I shall have prepared for my own guidance, and call for any of the vouchers, I shall be only too happy to have such an opportunity of meeting them, of answering their inquiries, and of listening to suggestions they may think proper to throw out. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Captain Hancock—I entirely concur with all that has just been said. You must have a man who will attend to the details of the office which Mr. Hope has just described. It is quite impossible for a Committee of the Bench to do all this work unassisted. At the same time, if the Bench is to maintain financial control in its own hands I entirely concur with the resolution now before you, and I think it is very desirable to appoint some committee without whose permit the Controller shall not act in the matter of passing bills. But this Committee must be in addition to, and not separate from, the Controllership. (Hear, hear.) If you had had such a committee in 1867 the Bench would not have been in ignorance until the other day of what has been doing in the affairs of the Municipality. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman—Mr. Maclean is entitled to reply now.

Mr. Maclean—There seems to be some misunderstanding about this resolution of mine. It is not the resolution that proposes to abolish the office of Controller at all. It is the Government of Bombay which proposes to do this, and to concentrate the powers of both the Commissioner and the Controller in the hands of Mr. Hope. (Hear, hear.) The use of the word "control" in the resolution gives some ambiguity to it, but what I propose is simply what Mr. Hope himself has indicated, that there should be a Committee of supervision. I never imagined that any of the Justices would go down to the Municipal office from day to day to do the duty of accountants. It was not in any such pitiful spirit of economy to get the ordinary work of the Controller done cheaply that I brought forward this motion. It was simply to get a proper system of control over the expenditure. I must say that, if we are of opinion that, in ordinary times, when we had both a Commissioner and Controller, a Committee of the Justices was necessary, then *a fortiori* is it necessary now, in the present interregnum, when we have but one man to do the duty of these two officers. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Hope has spoken in a manner that I am sure we were all glad to hear of his desire to work harmoniously with the members of this Bench. (Applause.) But at the same time, as Captain Hancock has said, we do not require a committee to which a Commissioner *may* submit, but one to which he *must* submit, in the matter of his expenditure. (Hear, hear.) We have had enough already of permissive committees, and what we want now is a committee that will be possessed of real legal power. (Applause.)

The motion was then put to the meeting.

The Chairman intimated that the motion was carried by a large majority. (Applause.)

CAPTAIN TULLOCH'S LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The Chairman—The sole business for which you have been called here to-day, besides the Budget, is this affair about Captain Tulloch, and I would suggest to you that you should dispose of it now, and afterwards, if Mr. Hope has anything to say with reference to the Budget—the meeting to consider which, must, I believe, be again adjourned, both for our own sakes and to suit Mr. Hope in some degree—we will be glad to hear it.

Dr. Hewlett then moved as follows:—

"That Captain Tulloch, R. E., Executive Engineer, be allowed six months' leave of absence on medical certificate from the date of his departure from Bombay."

The Medical officer continued—In applying for this leave of absence for Captain Tulloch, there is, as I am told, some misapprehension in regard to his appointment, and I will read the general order which appointed him. (Order read.) I have been told that there has been a belief that Captain Tulloch was one of the officers who were only appointed as acting, but this, as I have shown, is erroneous. Captain Tulloch got permission to leave from Government in a general order of the 12th October, and he was so ill at the time of his departure that it was impossible for him to write to the Bench for leave. A letter from Dr. Mackenzie, who attended Captain Tulloch, shows that that statement is worth being credited. I therefore beg of you to give your sanction to leave of absence for six months, dating from the time of his departure on the 14th October.

Captain Hancock seconded the motion.

The Chairman—I think I ought to apologise to the Bench for having publicly stated my belief that Captain Tulloch was appointed only as officiating. I am now better informed, and know that he holds a substantive appointment, under the orders of the Governor in Council, for three years.

Mr. Maxwell—If Captain Tulloch was well enough to carry his report with him to prepare it at home, surely he was well enough to apply for the leave of this Bench.

Mr. Narayen Wassudewjee—If he asked Government, surely he might have asked the Justices to give him leave.

Captain Henry—Is it necessary for Captain Tulloch to ask this Bench for leave at all, seeing that Government has given him leave?

The Chairman—Government might give him leave as a military officer, but it is of course for the Bench to give him leave as our Executive Engineer.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee wished to know from what post Government had allowed Captain Tulloch leave of absence.

The Chairman—As officer of the Madras Engineers, for two years.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee—I have an amendment to propose, because I think that this second-hand application of Captain Tulloch to the Bench should not be entertained. (Applause.) The reason is that if leave is required by any officer of the Municipality he should be the best party to make the application himself at the proper time. We learn from Dr. Hewlett that Captain Tulloch stayed in Bombay for a whole week to finish his report. If he stayed for a whole week had he not, during that week's time, ample time to prepare a statement to the Bench for leave. (Great laughter, by Major Payne-Barras.) If he wanted leave that was the time for him to make his application. (Renewed laughter by the Major.) It is more than a month since he has gone away, and now we are asked to give him leave for six months! I for one will not entertain that application. I beg to move this amendment:—

"That the Bench are of opinion that Captain Tulloch having left Bombay without obtaining leave from the Bench, he shall be held to have vacated the post."

(Repeated loud laughter by the Major.)

Mr. Jurnadhin S. Gadgill seconded the motion.

Mr. Nowrojee again made a few remarks, but they were of no importance.

Captain Henry—I think we should refuse this amendment. I have no doubt the sickness of Captain Tulloch was brought on to a great extent by his employment in the service of the Bombay Municipality. (Hear, hear.) Without any disrespect to the Bench he trusted the application to Mr. Crawford, but of course circumstances have transpired to prevent the application. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Arbuthnott wanted to know about Captain Tulloch's salary.

The Chairman—The Government has to grant the salary.

Mr. Arbuthnott—But we have to pay it. (Laughter.)

Captain Hancock—As Captain Henry has pointed out, Captain Tulloch, being exceedingly ill, asked Mr. Crawford to make the necessary application to the Bench for him. Mr. Crawford did get the Government sanction for Captain Tulloch, and he went accordingly. I do not know whether there was a Bench meting in the interval, but that the application was not made to us was not Captain Tulloch's fault. All that Mr. Nowrojee can bring against him is that he stayed for another week to finish his report. When he stopped to do the Municipal work although he was so ill, and when he got his illness in looking after the Vehar works, and other places about the Municipality, it is a shame and astonishing to me that any Justice could get up and propose such an amendment. (Hear, hear.) If anything can discourage officers taking service under this Municipality, it is speeches and amendments of Mr. Nowrojee's kind. (Great applause.)

The amendment, when put to the meeting, was lost by a large majority. The substantive motion of Dr. Hewlett's was put to the meeting and carried by a sweeping majority.

THE BUDGET.

The Chairman—That disposes of the business of the special general meeting. Regarding the adjourned special meeting to consider the Budget I will now call upon Mr. Hope to tell us what he contemplates doing with the Budget. (Applause.)

Mr. Hope—Mr Chairman and Gentlemen,—The remarks I propose to make this evening are intended to be merely prefatory to the detailed consideration of the Budget, which cannot come on for some time yet, and they are those which have occurred to me so far as I have yet had an opportunity of making myself qualified to judge of what is needed. I will first make a few remarks which, although to a certain extent trespassing on your attention, will yet, I hope, be found to have a bearing on the matter in hand. It is a matter of notoriety that I accepted this post with some reluctance. When His Excellency the Governor did me the honour to call me, I pointed out various objections which occurred to me, some of them personal and others of a public nature. For a time I imagined that these objections would have their effect. Later on, however, I became aware that His Excellency the Governor still desired that I should accept the Commissionership, and that a great many of the Justices were also anxious for me to do so. [The Chairman—"The great majority."] When I found that almost unanimously the Justices desired that I should accept the appointment, I felt that whatever private objections I had ought to give way to my public duty. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Consequently in anticipation of your vote I gave my consent. The object I have in making these remarks is not to impress upon you the great favour I have done you in consenting to come down here—(a laugh)—nor is it to make you perceive what a great treasure you have succeeded in securing; but it is to point out that owing to these peculiar circumstances I feel myself to be here in a sort of double capacity—that is, I am not only the nominee of Government, but also to a certain extent the representative of the Justices themselves—(hear, hear,)—or, as a Justice a little time ago expressed it, I have been called here by the popular voice. (Applause.) Such being the case, I feel that my position is one that entails considerable additional responsibility—(hear, hear)—upon both our parts—(hear, hear)—and being to a certain extent thus your representative, I trust you will extend to me the confidence which I can claim in that special capacity, and not simply look on me as a nominee put upon you for a sum larger than you were at first willing to pay. On the other hand, I do not intend to claim this confidence without attempting to give something in return. (Hear, hear.) For some years I have been in the habit of working with bodies of gentlemen, both Native and European, and I can say most conscientiously that I have invariably found that the assistance I have called upon them to give me was not only useful to myself, but was valuable to the public. (Hear, hear.) This same plan it is my steadfast intention to carry out in Bombay. So far as my semi-private relations are concerned, I shall be only too happy if anybody, whether Justice or ratepayer, will be good enough to call upon me and bring before me any matter connected with the welfare of the city. (Hear, hear.) Independent of this semi-private relation, when it comes to official matters, there may be said to be two distinct branches in which my principles must be carried out. I believe there is no provision in law by which the Commissioner can be compelled or is bound to show his records, or accounts, or give any information whatever to any person who applies to him for the purpose of getting that information. The act contains provisions for any persons having access to the proceedings of the Justices, but beyond this I know nothing further in the way of getting at the Commissioner's doings. However, I have never been in favour of a policy of secrecy. I believe everything should be made public of any importance as far as is consistent with the public interest. Consequently all applications made to me I shall treat with reference to the spirit, intention, and object with which they are made. First of all I shall have to consider what the demands upon the time of my own office will be, and then I shall take into consideration the object for which information that may be sought is desired. I shall endeavour never to give statements of a partial character. It has sometimes happened to me that persons have brought to be filled in a statement, applying to a certain object, and it has turned out upon investigation that his statement was unfair. If I find any of these cases, I shall add to the statement any explanation or remark that I think to be required, and after that the party who applies is at liberty to take all the statement away with him or none at all. (Applause.) Further than that, if I find that applications are made to me with only at most a very light film of public benefit on the outside, and yet at the bottom simply a desire to work out any personal animosity or private end, it is exceedingly probable that I may find it my duty to show the gentleman who makes such to the door. (Laughter, and hear, hear.) Having said thus far regarding my own office, I can only say as to the Controller's what I have said in anticipation, on Mr. Maclean's motion. I do not wish to throw my work upon the Justices, but at the same time, whenever the Justices think it proper to appoint a committee I shall be only too happy to co operate with them, and I hope they will find me work well with them on the many important subjects that are to be considered. (Hear, hear.) As to the Budget, it is obvious—and I think it is already admitted—that I cannot be expected within a week or a month, or any such time, to produce a Budget for which I could call myself answerable. (Hear, hear.) I think it will take me probably until the first of February to produce anything satisfactory to myself or the Bench. (Hear, hear.) At the same time there are legal necessities which will oblige you to pass some kind of Budget in the *interim*. As regards the credit side of that Budget I shall only suggest that the income should be decided as clearly and as soon as possible in order that I may know what I have to budget against. As to the expenditure, the only way to follow that occurs to me at present is to pass the Budget brought forward previously, and to a certain extent in the lump. Possibly it may occur to some of the Justices to separate some minor items, but as to the remainder, I see no alternative except passing this Budget—granting a round sum, so to speak, and trusting to me to do the best I can with the money. I hope it is pretty certain that I shall not be called upon to increase under any of the heads of the Budget—in fact, I trust to be able to make reductions under some of them. (Applause.) There are several points which will occur to all of you, which have already come before me, and which it is essential for me to have decided one way or another before I can make my own Budget. For instance, there is the question, how far any contracts extending into 1872, which have been already given, are legally binding upon the Justices and me. (Hear, hear.) It is not my desire to rush in and upset all the work that has been done already, and I shall not do so even although I have your confidence. At the same time there are undoubtedly several contracts which are not of a highly profitable nature. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman—To whom? (Laughter.)

Mr. Hope—Well, I am looking at the matter from our own point of view, as I consider that we are all in one house at present, so to speak. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, this is one of the questions I must have settled. If they are to stand, I shall take one course, and if not, I shall go on in my own way with the Budget. Next comes the question of leases. The Justices are already probably aware that besides the famous Municipal lease there are others which extend into next year. Some of them have been indicated in the report of the investigating committee. Again, I may say that some of those leases are not of a highly profitable nature to the Justices. Therefore this is another point that must be settled. As to the great question of the lease of the Municipal offices I may say that I am entirely in the hands of the Justices. If they order the office to be moved, it will be moved, and if they direct that it shall stop, it may stop so far as I am personally concerned. But I hope it will be cleared up one way or another without delay. If I might say so—perhaps, as a sort of *amicus curiæ*, I would suggest that a statement of the High Court would be just to all parties and bring about a solution of the difficult questions involved. (Hear, hear.) Another important question is as to the pensions of servants of the Municipality. I find that it is perfectly uncertain whether many of them are entitled to Government pension rates or not. It is absolutely necessary for me to know what is to be done about this matter before I commence reducing. As to the police, so far as I am concerned, I shall take the same line as I have notified regarding the Municipal offices. (Hear, hear.) I cannot give an opinion upon that subject yet, but it is for you to be aware that for next year there will probably be a deficit of Rs. 1,36,000 on the police, although if Government pay up their old contribution there will be only a small amount to make good from the fund under that head. It is for you to consider whether you will trust to the general fund to make up this deficit or lay on an addition to the police rate. Then, again, there are the very large claims of upwards of ten lakhs, which I hope you will soon have the means of clearing. I think it would be the means of satisfaction to the Bench if you were to appoint a committee to investigate these claims, but, as I have said, I do not wish to throw my work into your hands, and I am willing to do this if you think I should, although I shall be very glad at all times of the aid of a committee. The next matter for your attention is as to our departmental system, and I invite your attention to our manufactories of large dimensions—the Panwell Brick Works and the Municipal Workshops. I shall be better able to give you my opinion regarding these institutions at another time, and I shall go into the matter to-morrow. It is for you to consider whether you approve of their being disposed of, and whether in that case you will give the sanction necessary for the sale of any land. I am aware, however, that they can be sold without any sanction just as they were bought. The next business refers to the Contagious Diseases Act. Government have said that unless the Municipality pay half of the whole expenses the whole affair will be discontinued. That, I think, gentlemen, is every point that I am now prepared to bring under your notice, and I hope you will have time in the course of the next adjourned meeting, which I trust will not be fixed for a long date, to give me your opinion upon those different points. (Applause.)

The Chairman then intimated that the Bench would adjourn till Thursday next (to-morrow), when they would meet again at three o'clock.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

PROSPECTUS OF THE NERBUDDA VALLEY SKY RACES,

TO BE HELD AT

KHUNDWAH, on 28th, 29th, & 30th Dec. 1871.

Stewards.

Col Fitzwygram, 15th Hussars. | T. Davison, 15th Hussars.
J. H. Abbott, Esq., G. I. P. R. | H. Bell, Esq., Indore State Ry.
Hon. Sec.—J. Broun, Esq., R. E., Indore State Railway.

RULES.

1. Western India Turf Club Rules to be in force, unless otherwise provided for.
2. Three Horses from separate Stables to start, or Public Money withheld.
3. Nominations to be made at 1 p.m. the day before the Race. Horses to be aged and measured at the same time.
4. All Races to be ridden in Colors.
5. Stewards' decision final—no appeal.
6. Mares and Geldings allowed 3 lbs.
7. All Horses to be cantered past the Stand before starting, under a penalty of 1 G. M.
8. If 4 or more Horses start the second horse to save his stake.
9. All Entrance Money to be paid to the Secretary previous to Lotteries, or horse to be disqualified.
10. A Course Fee of Rs. 5 to be paid by Non-Subscribers for each horse exercised or ridden over the Course after Dec. 15th.
11. No horse allowed to start whose owner has not subscribed Rs. 20 to the Fund.
12. All Races except the 1st Race of the First Day to be ridden by Gentlemen Riders.

Once round the Course is 1¼ miles and 41 yards.

First Day, Thursday, 28th December.

First Race—The Local Plate.—Half mile. Rs. 50 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 2. For all horses belonging to and ridden by Natives. Second horse to save Entrance Money. Catch weights.

Second Race—The Nerbudda Derby.—One and a-half miles. Rs. 200 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 20. For all horses. W. I. T. C. Weight for age and class, raised three stone. Winners once, 7 lbs.; twice, 10 lbs.; thrice or more, 14 lbs. extra.

Third Race—Pony Plate.—One mile. Rs. 80 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 8. For all ponies 13-2 and under. Catch weights, over ten stone.

Fourth Race—The Hunters' Stakes.—One and three-quarter miles of fair hunting country. Rs. 250 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 20. Catch weights. Walers, over twelve stone; Arabs and others, ten stone.

Fifth Race—Hack Selling Race.—Half mile. Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 10. Arab horses, to be sold for Rs. 300, to carry nine stone seven lbs. Seven lbs. extra for every Rs. 100 added to price. C. B.'s to carry one stone, and Walers two stone in excess of above scale. Surplus over selling price to go to the Fund.

Second Day, Friday, 29th December.

First Race—Contractors' Plate.—R. C. and a distance. For all horses belonging to and ridden by members or any one connected with the G. I. P. Railway. Entrance Rs. 20.

	st.	lbs.
Walers	12	7
C. B's.	11	5
Arabs	10	3

Second Race—Hack Race.—Three-quarter mile. Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 10. Winner to be sold for Rs. 400; surplus to go to the Fund. Catch weights:—Walers, over thirteen stone; Arabs and others, over eleven stone.

Any Matches, &c., which may be got up, will be ridden on this day.

Third Day, Saturday, 30th December.

First Race—Railway Cup.—Two miles of Steeplechase Course. Rs. 200 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 20.

	st.	lbs.
Walers	12	7
C. B's.	11	7
Arabs	10	7

Winners seven lbs. extra. Winners of the Derby and Hunters' Stakes to carry seven lbs. in addition to other penalties.

Second Race—Galloway Stakes—One mile. Rs. 150 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 15. Weight for inches—

Hands.	st.	lbs.
14	10	7
13-3	10	0
13-2	9	7

Winners to carry seven lbs. extra.

Third Race—Pony Hurdle Race.—Three-quarter mile over six flights of hurdles three feet high. Rs. 80 from the Fund Entrance Rs. 8. Catch weights, over ten stone.

Fourth Race—The Khundwah Cup.—One and a-half miles. Rs. 250 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 25. For all Arabs. Weight for age one and a-half stone in excess of W. I. T. C. Standard. Winners once, seven lbs.; twice, ten lbs.; thrice or more, fourteen lbs. extra.

Fifth Race—Consolation Stakes.—A Handicap. Half mile Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 10. For all starters that have not won during the Meeting.

Address—

HON. SECRETARY,
N. V. S. Races,
Khundwah.

Gentlemen intending to send horses are requested to communicate with the Hon. Secretary at once.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

INDIAN ITEMS.

The traffic returns of the East Indian Railway for the week ending 11th November show a handsome increase over those of the same period of 1870. The Camp of Exercise may have something to say to this, as also the relief movements of troops.

Quarrels in the Malayan Peninsula.—The *Straits Observer* says that the Bugis, who were lately driven out of Muar by the Malays, after a contest in which many on both sides were killed, are returning with re-inforcements, and mean to re-establish themselves there by force of arms. Little wars are very frequent among the Sultans and Rajahs of the Malayan Peninsula.

The Cholera at Delhi.—We learn from a correspondent at Delhi that the cholera has broken out in Pahargunge and suburbs, and that several deaths had already occurred. A European visitor from Lucknow is supposed to have brought the disease with him. He was taken with it and is still in the dak bungalow, but doing well. No other case up to date of writing (the 30th ultimo) had occurred among the European community. The Commander-in-Chief was expected yesterday, and it will depend, under the present circumstances, on the decision he takes, whether the great camp will assemble or be countermanded.—*Delhi Gazette*, Dec. 2.

Taraxacum Coffee ought to become a popular beverage in India. It keeps the liver in order, and in other ways acts beneficially in counteracting other ills to which Anglo-Indian flesh is heir. A correspondent is loud in its praises. It is prepared like coffee; dried and roasted and taken with coffee, in the proportion of one part to nine. The plant is said to grow wild all over the Neilgherries, and if wild there it can be cultivated on our own hills or in the valleys adjacent. One person we observe describes it as "about the most sickening thing possible as a beverage, tasting somewhat like extra flat ditch-water." This may be mere prejudice. At all events it is all a matter of taste, for another, whose opinions we value, likens it to stale essence of country prepared leather. Be this as it may we concur in the opinion that with a little ingenuity it may be made into very palatable "fizz" invaluable in India.—*Ibid.*

A Sheepish Feat in Anatomy.—A physician in Wilmington, N. C., has performed the operation of transferring blood from a lamb into a human body. The subject was an inmate of the City Hospital, who had been suffering some time past, and who has lately seemed in danger of death from mere exhaustion. When laid upon the table he was too weak to talk, and appeared to have but a few hours of life in him. When his vein was opened but one drop of blood fell from it. The carotid artery of the lamb was opened, and the blood was forced from thence by the palpitation of the animal's heart through a small glass tube into the patient's cephalic vein. In this way about eight ounces of blood was conveyed from the lamb to the man. The operation was entirely successful; and it is not only expected that the patient, who is a negro, will recover, but that he will hereafter produce a superior grade of merino wool—*Moulmein Advertiser.*

Brahmo Marriages.—As the Hon. Mr. FitzJames Stephen has called for a list of the parties who have married in accordance with Brahmo rites with a view to provide for the legalisation of their marriages in the new Marriage Bill, we have been requested to ask them to communicate all particulars of their respective marriages to the Secretary, Brahmo Somaj of India, without any delay. Information is especially required on the following points: names of the parties, date of marriage, place where married, age at the time of marriage, name of the guardian whose consent was obtained in cases where the bride was under the age of eighteen at the time of marriage. We may add that the bill is meant for progressive Brahmos; it is only to them therefore that the above invitation is addressed. Such conservatives also may send their names, as are of opinion that their marriages are not valid and as are prepared to declare that they do not profess the Hindu religion and stand outside the pale of the Hindu community.—*Indian Mirror.*

The Mangosteen grown on the Neilgherries.—We are glad to find that a valuable contribution has been made to the fruit supply of the Neilgherries. We allude to the mangosteen, a large basket-full of which was brought for sale at Ootacamund during last week. The price demanded was almost prohibitory, six rupees a dozen, yet a ready sale seems to have been obtained, as some persons who met the vendor and requested him to call at their residences, were disappointed by his not doing so. The fruit we understand is grown at Burliar, in the garden founded by Mr. E. B. Thomas, but now we believe the property of Government. Mr. Thomas is said to have imported either plants or seeds from the Straits, and the present is the result of his spirited undertaking. The mangosteen we need scarcely say is considered a most delicious fruit; the most delicious in fact of all known fruit. Whether it will grow at higher altitudes than that of Burliar remains to be proved, but the local Agri-Hurticultural Society, we think, might make the experiment. Offered at a reasonable price, the mangosteen would meet with extensive sales at the Presidency, where the people are glad enough to get it occasionally in a preserved condition, and eat more of syrup than of the fruit itself. In short the flavour of the mangosteen is stated not to be preservable, a circumstance which will no doubt produce a deeper appreciation of our efforts, if we could send the fruit fresh down to the blazing regions.—*South of India Observer.*

ADDRESSES TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

We would respectfully counsel the Government of India to extend the prohibition against receiving "addresses" to every department of the administration. Long ago they were forbidden to Civilians, and there seems no reason why they should be still permissible to Judges. Sir Colley Scotland, the late Chief Justice of Madras, must have been subjected to very great annoyance by the fighting which has gone on over his dinner-giving and his personal qualities. It should not be in the power of any body of persons to embitter the departure of a faithful servant of the public.—*Pioneer.*

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

LEFT COLUMN.

CACHAR, 25th November.

Notwithstanding the announcements that have from time to time appeared in the columns of your various contemporaries, fixing the end of November as the probable date of the commencement of the Looshai operations, you will not be surprised to hear that till within the last few days the troops composing the Northern Column have been encamped at Cachar, distant some eighty or ninety miles by march from Tipai Mookh, their base of operations. The delay, however, is a wise one; as the floods this year having been unusually heavy, the country is still undergoing the "drying up" process, so productive of fever and malaria; and the health of the troops, which hitherto has been unusually good, would in all probability have been seriously affected by a premature move. Additional time has also been given to complete the commissariat arrangements, which, owing to the extreme difficulty in obtaining water carriage and coolie labour in the Silchar and Sylhet districts, have been unavoidably delayed. Active preparations for a move are now, however, in progress, and everybody is more or less engaged in separating "luxuries" from "necessaries," so as to come within the twenty seers laid down for the expedition. This allowance, considering the weight of bedding essential, is undoubtedly a small one, when it is further taken into consideration that nothing extra has been allowed for mess establishment. However, as an experiment, it is well worth the trial; and the universal good humour with which first one article and then another is discarded, shows that the necessity for the restriction is fully recognized. Cachar, naturally perhaps, is making the most of the opportunity, and from the "abnormal" price put upon everything in the bazaar and elsewhere, the inhabitants evidently look upon a Looshai expedition in the light of a windfall, and seemed determined to profit by it. The limit put upon officers' luggage has, however, seriously interfered with such speculations, and beyond a few profitable investments in "Munnipuri" ponies, canvas suits, tobacco, &c., Cachar commerce must have been disappointed. The 44th N. I., with the Sappers and Miners, left on the 21st for Mynadhur, on the Barak river, an intermediate depot between Cachar and Tipai Mookh. General Bourchier and staff followed on the 23rd, and the 22nd N. I. yesterday, leaving the Artillery and 42nd N. I., camped here for the present. The route chosen follows the valley of the Barak *via* Lukhepur. It was originally proposed to follow the more direct line adopted for the telegraph across the Bhuban range; but this has since been abandoned for the more circuitous route mentioned above, and the telegraph party have been left in undisputed possession. At present a telegraph line as far as Tipai Mookh only has been decided upon; but the party are provided with thirty additional miles of light wire, and it is to be hoped that a line of field telegraph will hereafter be found practicable. People unacquainted with these districts will hardly appreciate the difficulties that have had to be encountered in obtaining boats, coolies, and transport generally. These have told more especially upon the Commissariat Department, and will in a great measure account for the delays that have occurred in bringing up supplies, &c., from Chuttuck, the present steamer depot. Notwithstanding the high prices paid for their services, the natives have persistently refused to be employed, sinking their boats, hiding them in creeks, and, even when fairly started, awaiting convenient opportunity to throw their cargo overboard and "skidaddle." In fact it may fairly be stated that but for the vigorous measures taken by the local civil authorities in the matter, the greater part of the "sinews of the expedition" would still have been many miles from their destination. Adding to this the unavoidable delay in boat transport due to the tortuous nature of the Barak river, and many minor difficulties, the success which has hitherto attended the efforts of the Executive Departments reflects great credit upon all concerned, and General Bourchier has every reason to be congratulated upon the efficiency of his staff. A party of the Topographical Survey accompanies the Column. The country is difficult, and in places covered with dense jungle, precluding the possibility of accurate observation; but it may fairly be expected that by the end of the expedition sufficient information will have been obtained to fill in a considerable portion of the Looshai country. While on the subject, I may add that a map of the Eastern Frontier, published at the Surveyor-General of India's office, and issued upon information obtained during the past few years, can be obtained from Calcutta, and will be found extremely useful in following the movements of the different columns. At the same time it must be recollected that, as regards the Looshai country, this map can be regarded more simply as a "sketch reconnaissance," with a few accurately fixed points, and that an immense deal still remains to be done to complete the survey. Various attempts have been made by different correspondents to sketch out a programme for the campaign; but the conclusions arrived at, satisfactory as they no doubt are to their originators, must be taken for what they are worth, and are at best hazardous and uncertain. The whereabouts and names of some of the tribes are to a certain extent known; but the mutual relations existing between them are simply hypothetical, and the following facts will, I think, support this argument:—The expedition is starting more or less under the impression that the tribe of Looshais, of which Sukpilal is the nominal chief, is friendly; but at the same time it is pretty certain that while one portion of this tribe were making friendly overtures to Mr. Edgar, the other were more or less involved, if not actually engaged, in the disturbances that took place last year, and that the raiders actually passed through Sukpilal's territory. Again, within the last few days parties of Looshais have been in Cachar, representing themselves naturally as belonging to a friendly tribe; but as their identity is more or less doubtful, the object of their visit must be regarded with equal suspicion. That the Looshais generally are fully aware of the preparations in progress against them, there can be little doubt; and if further information is required, a *ruse de guerre*, as above described, might be adopted with perfect impunity. The "Vonolel" tribe are supposed to have been the originators of last year's raids; but where they will be found, and what combinations they have made with other tribes, must be a matter of pure conjecture; and an opinion based upon the information that has hitherto been obtained would be hazardous in the extreme.

An outbreak of cholera has unfortunately occurred among Hidayat Ali's coolies. Report goes that sixty are already dead, and that thirty more have been landed at Chuttuck. Prompt measures have been taken in the matter, but no further information has as yet reached Cachar.—*Pioneer.*

The outbreak of cholera among the coolies collected by Captain Hidayat Ali for the Looshai expedition appears to have been one of great severity, ninety-two deaths occurring in five days. Many of the survivors were panic-stricken and made off to the jungles. The disease, however, has now almost entirely disappeared.

It is, says the *Bengal Times*, reported that the Looshais are on the war path, "especially towards the posts of the Sylhet district skirted by the Chatterchura range." Sukpilal's behaviour is said to be watched with some suspicion.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.

(*Melbourne Argus.*)

The prospect of telegraphic communication with the other hemisphere has assumed a new feature. Whilst the Government of South Australia is actively at work carrying its wires across the continent to meet the British Australian Company's cable at Port Darwin, thus connecting the Australian telegraph system with Java, a project comes from London to connect us by submarine cable with Java Head. The proposal is to submerge a cable direct from Cape Otway to King George's Sound, West Australia, thence by land lines of some 500 miles, now being constructed, to Champion Bay, a seaport on the west coast of that colony, and by a second submarine cable from there to Java Head. The projectors undertake to lay and work the latter cable, the estimated cost of which is £290,000, and as the Government of West Australia is now constructing the overland link, there but remains the second cable, from Cape Otway to King George's Sound, to complete the system, and connect it to the existing land lines from Cape Otway to Melbourne. This Government is asked to take the construction and working of this cable into its own hands, at an estimated cost of £300,000, or to grant £20,000 per annum for a term of 15 years as a subsidy for the transmission of all official or public service messages from and to Victoria and the neighbouring colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania, and Queensland, leaving this colony to make such arrangements with the governments of these colonies as it thinks fit, and upon these terms the company undertake to carry out the whole work.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

To-day further progress—if the word is applicable—was made in this case before Lord Chief Justice Bovill and the special jury at the Middlesex Sessions-house. Fresh evidence of identity was offered; but the interest of the day's proceedings centred in the appearance in the witness-box of the negro servant Bogle, whose cross-examination had commenced, but not concluded, at the rising of the Court.

William Raines, a tall, soldierly man, with a large grizzled beard, wearing three medals, but dressed in plain clothes, was next examined by Mr. Pollard. He said—I was in the Carbineers in 1849, and long before. Mr. Tichborne was attached to the same troop, F, that I belonged to as long as we remained in Dublin. When we went to Limerick and Cahir he was put into his own troop, G. I was not with him at Cahir, but was with him in Dublin when we returned and gave up the horses, and subsequently in Canterbury. There are many things about him I can remember. I was going down to his house to satisfy myself, when I met Mr. Tichborne driving in a dog-cart. I drew up and saluted him. He looked at me. He said, "You have some features I recollect, but I cannot call you by name. You were in the Carbineers." "Mr. Tichborne," I said, "my name is Raines." "Oh," he said, "Alonzo! Was not that your nickname in the regiment?" I said, "Yes." He then said, "I am going somewhere to-day, but I should be very glad to see you and have some conversation. Come down to my place." I went down next day and saw his servant, Parker. I did not see the claimant. I did not see him again till I got a message from Mr. Spofforth's office to come down and see Mr. Tichborne. I went down.

Did you know him then?—Know him! I knew him when I saw him in the road. I was well satisfied before we had any talk together. I could see the moment he moved, the twinkling of his eyes, and the same twang,—"Let him have t'ree days' drill, sergeant-major." (Laughter.) I was perfectly satisfied the moment I saw him in the dog-cart. It was the same movement. I was perfectly satisfied. If he had been a deserter——(The witness gave an emphatic shake of his head and grasp of his hand.)

The Lord Chief Justice—Will you repeat what you said about the twang?

Witness—"Let him have t'ree days' drill—one very dirty saddle," and at the same time he did not now know a clean saddle from a dirty one; that was when he was in the regiment. (Laughter.)

The Lord Chief Justice—Do you mean that you recognized the twang, or that he actually repeated those words?

Witness—In Mr. Spofforth's office, my Lord, he put up his hand and made the same gesture that I recollected. The twang struck me when I saw him first in the road and heard him speak.

The Lord Chief Justice—I am now taking my own notes, and shall depend upon them in future. The witness gives his answers, and counsel is putting questions much too rapidly.

The Attorney-General—We all want "three days' drill," my Lord! (Laughter.)

Witness—Oh, I can do my drill, my Lord! (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Well, have you any doubt now as to his identity?

Witness—None in the least; there he sits now. He did not know I was going to see him when I met him in the dog-cart. He recognized me as having been in the 6th Dragoons.

Andrew Bogle, the negro servant, whose name has been so familiar throughout these proceedings, was then put into the box. He is a perfect man of colour, his face, hands, and eyes being unmistakably of negro origin; he has not, however, the thick lips usually associated in the popular mind with his race, and, from long-residence with English families, his expressions, as will be seen, have nothing peculiar or distinctive about them. His beard is white, and, apparently owing to some infirmity, he requested to be accommodated with a seat, or rather stool, in the witness-box; but his intellect never flagged, and, as will be seen, he retorted several questions rather sharply upon the Attorney-General. In reply to Serjeant Ballantine, by whom he was examined in the first instance, he said—I am staying at Harley-lodge—Sir Roger Tichborne's. I am now 64 years of age, and a native of Jamaica. I recollect the late Mr. Edward Tichborne, afterwards Sir Edward Doughty, being in the island of Jamaica. I was about 11 years old then. He came out to manage some estates belonging to the late Duke of Buckingham. I used to go to the house in the morning; at first he used to send me on messages, and ended by taking me as page. When he returned to England I continued as his page, and came over with him. I stayed principally at Tichborne-park. After six months' stay in England I returned with my master to Jamaica, and lived with him on the Hope estate. Finally, he relinquished the management of this estate, and brought me back to England. Shortly before his return to England a Miss Doughty had died, which put him into possession of the estates from which he ultimately took his name. I continued in his service till March, 1853. For the last 20 years of his life I was his valet, and always in attendance on him. On his marriage I accompanied him on his foreign tour. I was more or less acquainted with all the members of the Doughty and Tichborne family. I married twice—first Young, nurse to Lady Doughty; secondly, a lady who was schoolmistress at Tichborne. She is also dead. I first saw young Tichborne a great many years ago; he was a mere child, just beginning to walk about. He used to be then at Upton, and I knew his parents very well. His nurse was Sarah Passmore. After he got a little older he used to come upon a visit to Upton, and he went then to school at Stonyhurst, and spent his holydays with us on several occasions. I saw him on and off several times while at school and in the army. His bedroom and mine adjoined—there was a little room between us; this was at Tichborne. At Tichborne I used to go out shooting and fishing with him at different times. Sometimes there was a gamekeeper; sometimes we used to go out alone. He was very fond of shooting and fishing—especially fly-fishing. Sometimes we used to stay from a fortnight to a month or two months. He was very fond of hunting; there was a good deal going on in the neighbourhood. He used to smoke night and day. There was sometimes a good deal of society there; but he was fonder of being downstairs with the servants than with the gentlemen. There was only one gamekeeper and a boy; he used to associate with them a good deal.

Was he fond of music?—Well, he used to make a good deal of noise with the French horn. He used to speak English very broken and very bad. He improved very much before he left. He always spoke English to me. I was able to understand him. After Sir E. Doughty died I continued in the service of his father for about four months. Mr. Vincent Gosford was the steward. He told me there were going to be some alterations, and I left the service. There was no dispute. In the spring of 1854 I went to Sydney. Before doing so I communicated with Lady Doughty and got money to pay the passage. I received an annuity of 50*l.* from Lady Doughty up to the time that I left Sydney to come back again. Since my return to England that money has been stopped. Shortly after I reached Australia I received a letter in Sydney from Lady Doughty, informing me that the Bella had foundered. Shortly after I got to Sydney I met Michael Guilfoyle who had been gardener at Tichborne for two years. I think I told him the news of the foundering. He would also have known Mr. Tichborne. From 1854 till 1866 I continued to reside at Sydney, living on the 50*l.* a year, and what I was able to do to support my family. One of my sons was a barber. From 1854 till 1866 I had heard nothing of Mr. Tichborne, but I used to take particular notice of every man I met in the street in Sydney.

The Lord Chief Justice—Why?—To see whether he was Roger or not.

What induced you to do that?—Because Lady Doughty stated in her letter——

The Attorney-General asked for the production of this letter.

The letter, which was one of very considerable length, was produced and read. It was dated January, 1855, and commenced "My good Bogle and Mrs. Bogle;" expressed satisfaction at having heard from witness, and proceeded to give an account of Miss Doughty's marriage to Colonel Radcliffe, son of Sir John Radcliffe. "The Cardinal married them in Spanish-place on the 18th of October. Lord Arundel gave her away, and she did look beautiful, as every one said, in her wedding dress." . . . "My daughter expresses herself as completely happy in the choice she has made, and Mr. Radcliffe, you know, became a Catholic when he came of age, and is an excellent young man." After mentioning several friends of the family the letter proceeded:—"My poor dear Roger Tichborne at Rio Janeiro embarked on board a merchant vessel, the Bella, for New York on the 20th of April, and on the 26th it was seen a wreck by the Kent, but no bodies found. The banker at Rio wrote to Glyn that Roger embarked, and a hope has been held out that they might have been picked up and taken to Australia or elsewhere, but all hope is gone. It is dreadful. Pray hard for me. And this dreadful year so full of sorrows. . . I can scarcely think of all I have lost. Pray hard for me to be well prepared whenever my time comes. . . I hope you will both frequently write to me, as I shall always be much interested about you, and miss you greatly."

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Was it on account of the possibility of somebody being picked up that you continued to watch the people?

Witness—It was so. I was in the habit of writing occasionally to Lady Doughty. I never went further inland than about ten miles from Sydney. I was never at Wagga Wagga. About the middle of August, 1866, my son told me something, having previously shaved a Captain DeLloyt. In consequence of that I went to the neighbourhood of the Metropolitan Hotel. No persons that I knew passed me—more than the claimant, Sir R. Tichborne. I saw him in the yard of the hotel. There were two persons together—the claimant and another gentleman. There is a gateway in the hotel, and in that I sat to wait for him. The only description I had received was what my son told me. Directly I saw him I knew it was Sir Roger Tichborne at the very first sight. I had waited in the yard of the hotel about half an hour. There is an hotel and a public-house joining each other. He came out, I think, of the billiard-room and went into the hotel. He passed about three or four yards from me. He saw me and stopped and looked. I looked hard at him and smiled. He came up to me and asked me, "Halloo, Bogle, is that you?" I said, "Yes, Sir." He said something to me which I could not catch. He said he was going upstairs, but he would see me again directly, and in a very few minutes the waiter came and asked me to step that way. I went upstairs and found him in his room, alone. I said, "I beg your pardon; I called to see Mr. Roger Tichborne, but you are not him, are you?" He said, "Oh, yes, Bogle, I am." I said, "How much stouter you are got." He said, "Yes, I am not that slender lad that I was when I left Tichborne."

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—As far as you know, was he aware that you were coming to see him that day?

Witness—As far as I am aware, not. I left the lad no message for him. He inquired after my wife and family—two sons, John and Andrew—all of whom he knew at Tichborne. He asked me how long I had been in Sydney. I told him about twelve years. He first asked me if I lived at Tichborne with his father. I said, "Yes." I lived with his father at Tichborne about four months. He asked me why I left. I told him Mr. Gosford suggested it; that there was to be an alteration in the family, and that with a conversation with Sir James I left. He asked me if the two brothers Godwin were alive. The Godwins are farmers near Tichborne. He said the elder Godwin was a stingy old fellow, and never allowed his sons half-a-crown a piece to spend. I was not aware that there were two sons of Godwin before. I knew only the one. He inquired after Mrs. Martin, the old nurse, if she was alive. She was nurse to my master's mother—my master Sir Edward Doughty. I said she was alive when I came away. She was a very old woman, quite over 80. She was never seen out of the house by any one. He also inquired for two brothers named Guys, well-known people in the village—rather low characters. He inquired after Etheridge, the blacksmith. He asked me if I recollected going out rabbit-shooting with him and Brand, the gamekeeper. I was there for about an hour. He also asked if I remembered how his Uncle Edward used to blow up.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Used his Uncle Edward to blow up? (Laughter.)—Yes, sometimes. I made a remark about the shipwreck, and he said, "It was dreadful, that he very nearly lost his life." That is the only question I ever asked about that. That was all he said to me about it on that occasion. I never named any person to him; he named them all to me. In fact, I never thought of any of those people till he mentioned them except Mr. Gosford. I wrote to him once or twice. Mr. Tichborne told me he was going to England by the next mail. I told him people would be very glad to see him back. I had no intention of going to England then, but I had thought of it just before. I left him then, and called every day for two or three days. He was always out. I had about four interviews with him altogether.

The Lord Chief Justice—Do you mean four conversations?

Witness—Yes. He left Sydney on the 4th of September, 1866. I accompanied him, and have lived in his house ever since. I went directly from Sir Roger, got up on the bus, and went to Double Bay, where Guilfoyle lived and carried on the business of nurseryman. I never saw Guilfoyle and Tichborne together once. This was the very first occasion I had seen him since he left England.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—You have seen a great deal of him latterly, both here and in Australia. Have you any doubt of his being the Roger Tichborne you knew in former days?—Not the slightest.

Tell me this, Bogle. Have you given him information as to his early days for the purpose of his setting up this claim?—No, none. I could give him a great deal of information if he asked me; but he never asked me a question about any of it.

[To be continued.]

Clever.—Here is a funny but true story. The incident occurred some time ago, but the particulars have only just come to my knowledge. It appears that the police had captured a notorious burglar, and they placed him in the prison-van, locked the door securely, and drove off with him to the Wandsworth House of Correction. Arrived at the prison, the officers unlocked the door of the van, peered into the gloomy recess, but to their intense amazement the bird had flown! On examination, it was discovered that the fellow had actually made a large hole in the floor of the van, and had dropped through and made his exit while the van was rumbling along! A small pocket-saw—a regular house-breaker's tool—had evidently been in his possession, and he had known how to use it with a will. How he contrived to conceal the saw from the search of the police is a mystery.—*South London Press.*

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	26	58 0	61 0
	30	68 0	75 0
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	22	22 0	25 0
	24	23 8	26 0
CASH BAGS—Morocco leather, outside paper Pocket. Strong lock, with shoulder strap passing under Bag	- - - -	6 12	7 12
	- - - -	7 12	8 12
RUG STRAPS—Best Bridle Leather	- - - -	2 0	2 4
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	- - - -	5 12	6 8
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	six	31 0	37 0

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	six	31 0	36 0
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Fine Fancy Stripes	12 8	14 0
Superfine do	16 8	18 0
Fancy Balbriggan	18 0	20 0
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Super Fancy Stripes	22 8	25 0
Super Balbriggan	25 0	29 0
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BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 36 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS—LORD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

CUTLER PALMER, & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES,
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS, &c., &c.

London Houses:
MARK LANE, CITY, AND COCKSPUR STREET, STRAND.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR LONDON AND BORDEAUX HOUSES.

C. P. & Co. have the pleasure of submitting a Revised Abstract of their well-known BRANDS of WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

DRY CHAMPAGNES— Rs. 40*†, Rs. 36*, Rs. 30*.
Ditto MAGNUMS— Rs. 80.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE— Rs. 36*, Rs. 40*.
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PORTS— Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36.
HAUT SAUTERNES— Rs. 23*.
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DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*.
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30*.
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NUITS— Rs. 26. CHABLIS— Rs. 26*.
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The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for Tropical consumption—from dry to very dry, nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in pints*. Those marked (†) shortly to arrive.

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DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

We have received, ex RODDEE, a further consignment of this brand.

Cases containing 1 doz. Quarts ... Rs. 40 each.
Ditto 2 ,, Pints ... 43 ,,

W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 28th October 1871.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON,

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE,
and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.
PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.
N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a
PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE,
duly registered, bearing their signature.
Trial Shipments are suggested.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s
WINE ADVERTISEMENTS.

KINLOCH'S AMONTILLADO.—Indescribably soft. A standard Wine. Rs. 32. Five per cent. on three dozens.

KEMP'S HOUSEHOLD SHERRY.—By a rare opportunity this has been imported at almost nominal expense, hence the low price. It is a nice, dryish Wine. As a Tiffin Wine nothing better can be desired. Rs. 19. Five per cent. on three dozens.

KINLOCH'S REFORM SHERRY.—Another shipment of this favorite Wine just landed ex "Saladin." Rs. 18.

KINLOCH'S FINE OLD PORT.—The taste of Messrs. Kinloch & Co. shines very conspicuously in the selection of this Wine. Quarts, Rs. 25. Pints, Rs. 13.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—From J. J. Bordes, the sole authorised shipper. In very fine order. Quarts, Rs. 36. Pints, Rs. 19.

KINLOCH'S CHAMPAGNE.—Numerous enquirers will be glad to learn that this fine Wine is again in stock. Its increasing reputation has induced the shippers to make larger consignments. Few Wines in this market match it. Quarts, Rs. 32. Pints, Rs. 17.

KEMP'S No. 1 BRANDY.—Rs. 38.

KEMP'S No. 2 BRANDY.—Rs. 27. No. 2 is a very fine spirit, believed to be superior to anything now in the market. No. 1 is probably equal to any Brandy that ever has, or will be, produced.

KINLOCH'S BRANDY.—Another of those choice Cognacs which the Undersigned are in the habit of importing. Rs. 30.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.—Rs. 9.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8. Claret Cup made with the above is the most wholesome, delicious, and economical of all table beverages for this country.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

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FOR SALE, A 12-bore double-barrelled BREACH-LOADING RIFLE, Pin Fire, by Dougall. Price Rs. 400.—Apply for particulars by letter to CLAIRE, Post Office, Bombay.

STEAM BOILER.—To be SOLD, a double flued CYLINDRICAL BOILER, 20 feet long, 6 feet diam., each flue 26 inch diam., tapering down to 19 inches.—Apply to Messrs. RICHARDSON, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

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FITZGERALD HOTEL AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS, No. 26, Parell Road, Byculla, Bombay, (Next to the Synagogue). Good accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., of the very best Brands.

A First-class Billiard Table on the premises.

CHARGES MODERATE.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that they will RE-OPEN the Hotel on the 5th of OCTOBER.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS as before—Rs. 6 per Day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)
JUNCTION of BELLASIS and CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.
Extensive Garden.

Visitors arriving by train should book for
BYCULLA STATION,
and NOT for Boree Bunder.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

NOTICES.

NEW STOCK.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.

Beg to inform their Constituents that they have RECEIVED

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

OF GOODS.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

Will continue to SELL at the following LOW RATES.

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HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose, per doz	10 0
	Fine Mixed Colours	11 0
	Fine Fancy Stripes	14 0
	Fine Super Colours	16 0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Half Hose, per doz	16 0
	Fine Super Merino	16 0
	Knickerbockers, Ribbed, per pair	4 0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze	26 0
SHIRTS	Badham's Oxford Cloth, six for	36 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool, six for	50 0
	Badham's Pure All Wool, six for	48 0
	Badham's French Cambric, six for	27 8
	Badham's White Zephyr Shirts, six for	30 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, per doz	6
	Dux, per doz	6 8
	West End, per doz	6 8
	Pall Mall, per doz.	6 8
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
	Badham's Pure All Wool	18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	18 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Overland Suit	22 0
	Badham's Scotch Twist Travelling Suit	35 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Velvet Hats.	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell	12 0
	Ellwood's Drab Shell	5 0
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	Black Felt Worthing	6 8
	Black Felt Derby	6 8
	Black Felt Cantab	6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab	6 8
HELMETS	Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	18 8
	White Helmets, for Civilians	16 8
	White Hunting Hats, Badham's	14 0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber	2 0
	Best Clarence	2 0
	Best Cantab	2 0
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2 12
	The Campbell Bow	1 8
	The Windsor's	[illegible]
	The Romal "Satin"	2 12
TIES	Black Eglinton	1 8
	Black Tom Thumb	1 8
	Coloured Eglinton	1 8
	Coloured Tom Thumb	1 4
	White Dress Ties	0 8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 0
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HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).	
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TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Rugs, Straps, Bags, &c.	

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FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

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SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
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